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For the National Era.

THE THREE REFORMERS.
BY ELIZA SPROAT.

Once in a far-away old sea there lay a desolate island—desolate, that is, of humanity, but populous with a rank yet stunted growth of black weeds that sprawled and over-rode and jostled each other as if they had been a nation of politicians. So, day by day, and generation after generation, they pierced the slime, shed their poison, and ran to seed, till all nobler vegetation shrank to their standard, and the whole island lay blistering in the heat, naked as a lidless eyeball in the sun.

Just at this time three patriots arose and sunshine.

"Fellow patriots, I propose that each retire into a corner of this broad island, and there, in toil and silence, concentrating about himself the strength of the earth, the sweetness of the winds, the glory of the sunshine, re-form himself into something, (what, I know not,) strong enough to strike his feet through the earth, and fling his arms to heaven, and drop from his fingers millions of seeds, which"—

[Hiss! hiss! roar! splutter! whiz! crash!] Acorn, turning his head in amaze, beheld the Rev. Mr. Stone lying on the floor in a cold perspiration, and the General advancing towards himself in a terrible heat, spitting and flashing and dancing around him like a little madman.

And here let us pause a moment, to comprehend the philosophy of what appeared to little Acorn a most unaccountable opposition. Now, as it is not in the nature of Flame to do aught but burn, or of Stone to do more than to lie till and grow slimy they were thus enabled to

wegetation shrank to their standard, and the whole island lay blistering in the heat, naked as a lidless eyeball in the sun.

Just at this time three patriots arose and called a meeting; and here it may be objected, that the component parts of this committee (being neither more nor less than a Flame, a Stone, and an Acorn) were not calculated to produce that perfect harmony so eminently ob-servable in the councils of human patriots. This objection, however, loses its force when This objection, however, loses its force when we learn that the meeting was conducted throughout with the strictest reference to Congressional precedent—Stone in the chair, Flame on the floor, Acorn taking his turn as auditor. Hiss, hiss, roar, splutter, whiz, crash! General Flame is about to address the meeting.

"Mr. Speaker and Fellow-Islander, I go for the control of the con

"Mr. Speaker and fellow-islander, I go lor war! Long enough, and too long, already, have we lain wallowing in our national sins, turning over in our sleep, and whining 'peace;' turning back again, and mumbling 'patience.' Long enough, and too long, have we seen this fair, broad island, from which miles of forest trees might swing their perfumed branches to heaven, swarming with a pigmy population, turning all the earth's richness to rankness, and the sweet air to poison—changing the very overwealth of life into soisome death.

"As for peace, have we not tried it? Have I not wandered meekly for years in the midst of

not wandered meekly for years in the midst of their follies—seen them poison themselves by millions by drinking intoxicating gases, and contented myself with telling them distinctly that I thought them fools? Beheld the stronger species enslave and over-ride that darker weed that runs near the ground, yet bridled my wrath, and merely informed them that I considered them knaves? I have preached to them, and they have not listened; I have told them of their abominations by the hour, and

that I thought them fools? Beheld the stronger species enslave and over-ride that darker weed that runs near the ground, yet bridled my wrath, and merely informed them that I considered them knaves? I have preached to them, and they have not listened; I have told them of their abominations by the hour, and they have driven me from their midst with ingratitude and derision. Patience is a weakness, peace is a crime, with so mean and vile a nation. No; we will away forever with these delusions—we will come down upon them in a whirlwind of fire—Justice! Liberty! Vengeance! They shall die."

[Thump, thump, thump, flop4]

"The Rev. Mr. Stone, as the floor."

[Thump, thump, thump, flop4]

"The Rev. Mr. Stone has the floor."

Some years have passed since the events here recorded, during which time the General has blustered round the island, in a perfect fury of reform, blowing up everything in general, and doing no good in particular. Sometimes he is heard thundering in the north, rooting up old weeds, without the power to plant new seeds; and anon he is blazing away in the south, scorching the few remaining trees, and exciting the weeds to a hothouse growth of rankases.

The Rev. Mr. Stone has also been actively engaged in rebuking the stone of other islands. Little Acorn has risen above the weeds. If, owing to circumstances, and the natural senting the stone of the perverted vegetables ran as follows:

General Flame. "I will punish them."

Rev. Mr. Stone. "I will pray for them."

Mr. Acorn. "I will punish them."

At this point, struck with the idea that unanimity, under the circumstances, was not to be expected, the meeting hastily adjourned—Flame, to invent some scheme for punishing the whole island; Stone, to devise a plan for rebuking personal feelings; Acorn, to bury himself in a corner, and begin to grow.

Some years have passed since the events here recorded, during which time the General has blustered round the island, in a perfect fury of reform, blowing up everything in general, and doing no good in particul

Reason answers, No! Humanity answers, No! Christianity, which forbids the casting of pearls before swine, benignantly answers, No!
"What! have we no faith? Can the petty errors of a few generations shake our trust in th eternal principles of truth and justice? Oh, my beloved friends, how often, when my tender bosom has bled for the sufferings of this generation, have I heroically withdrawn my eyes from the scene of trial, to fix them, with a sublime and pious faith, upon unerring Provi-

"Moreover, if I may be allowed to speak personally, I must say that the conduct of these islanders to myself has ever been marked with kindness and toleration: for many peaceful years have I lain in their dominion, unmolesting and undisturbed. What would be the consequence, to me, of openly avowing our sen-timents? I should be overwhelmed with persecution and contempt. Oh, my friends, let us be virtuous! Let us remember that others have rights, which must not be infringed; and oh, let us ever take to our hearts that injunction, which advises us to wink at the am in our brother's eye, and so hide the

mote in our own.
"And here let me impress upon my appreciating audience the one great reason why so many misguided patriots have failed in their attempts to reform the world: because they missed the time. Do we need recourse to reason to support this assertion? Certainly not; for has not the Sacred Standard itself declared that a sin exterminated too soon, only leads the way to a host of others, different, but per-haps more terrible? For when the house is swept and garnished, the devil returneth, with seven others more wicked than himself.

"Beloved friends, allow me to close with this remark, assured that it expresses the senti-ments of all. We hate all kinds of sin, and abhor all kinds of slavery. We wish, from the depths of our bleeding souls, that it were expedient to assist the oppressed and denounce the oppressor; but—it is not yet time."

oppressor; but—it is not yet allow.

[Trip, trip, rustle, patter.]

"Mr. Acorn has the floor."

"Mr. Speaker: I take the liberty to disagree with both the foregoing theories. This, as our friend remarks, is a fair and favored island—worthy to be covered with a race of trees that should in to rices the clouds and swing their worthy to be covered with a race of trees that should aim to pierce the clouds, and swing their miles of perfumed branches in one gigantic censer to God. The principle of Life is here in abundance—all that is necessary to produce the highest order of vegetation. Now, it is a well-known fact in our island chemistry, that this principle must develop itself continually, either for good or evil; must assert its majesty in giant forests, or run riot in pigmy weeds. What is the state of things at present? Year after year finds this proud race spreading wider and wider its influence and luxuriance, sinking lower and lower from the true standard of vegetation. How shall we remedy such an should aim to pierce the clouds, and swing their miles of perfumed branches in one gigantic censer to God. The principle of Life is here in abundance—all that is necessary to produce the highest order of vegetation. Now, it is a well-known fact in our island chemistry, that this principle must develop itself continually, either for good or evil; must assert its majesty in gant forests, or run riot in pigmy weeds. What is the state of things at present? Year after year finds this proud race spreading wider and wider its influence and luxuriance, sinking lower and lower from the true standard of vegetation. How shall we remedy such an evil? If our friend, General Flame, rebuke them harshly, they will rise in indignation. How can they know they are weeds, when they have never seen a tree? If he attempt to punish them, his fiery presence will either call forth from the slime all its foul vapors, and from the wounded weeds all their latent poisonors juices, and then leave them, half conquered, only to find the whole centh evidence and principles are heard distinctly through and principles are heard distinctly

and principles are heard distinctly through the wounded weeds all their latent poisonors juices, and then leave them, half conquered. The provided and the whole earth quickening with the seeds of a new generation.

"I would not, however, be understood to agree with the Rev. Mr. Stone; for, while I admit that the devil re-entered the house that was swept and garnished, I would suggest that it was not because it was swept, but because it was left empty. Unless we tenant the house with an angel, it is useless to expel the devil. Unless we plant the seeds of Truth, it is folly to war with the weeds of Falsehood. And this brings me to the plan I would propose for the reformation of our beloved island. We are patriots; we wish to reform our country. You have each, I doubt not, your ideal of a perfect yet in the core of my heart I feel an essence of greatness, a divine burning, if I might so

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but burn, or of Stone to do more than to lie still and grow slimy, they were thus enabled to perceive so clearly the monstrous absurdity of Acorn's proposition.

"To bury one's self in the earth," said Flame

"To bury one's self in the earth," said Flame,
"is purely impossible; he is a madman."
"To grow and plant seeds," said Stone, "is
simply out of the question. He must be put
down at once."

"But, friends," persisted Acorn, in alarm for
his unexpressed idea—
"Down with him!" hissed the General.
"Put him out!" gasped the reverend gentleman.

"One word more," insisted Acorn, your"—
"Down with him! he is a rioter!"

"A Seditionist!"
"A Philanthropist!" "Doesn't respect the clergy!"
"Put him out!"

"Put him out!"

"Question, question!"

The proceedings assuming here somewhat of a chivalric character, the details are consequently lost to the world and the reporter. The minutes next affirm, that according to a system resulting to that it had seen to result in the consequence.

engaged in rebuking the sins of other islands. Little Acorn has risen above the weeds, which at first had well nigh stopped his progress, my heart of hearts, a secret abhorrence of sin.

If, owing to circumstances, and the natural sensitiveness of a delicate mind, I have hitherto refrained from expressing sentiments that might not be appreciated, am I the less a patriot?

Because Model and the second se light. He is now strong—the swaying of his body shakes the earth, and his feet discover her hidden springs. His head greets the clouds; his arms spread in blessing over the land, and from his fingers drop forever the seeds of true,

SUBSTANTIAL AID TO HUNGARY.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia was held on Saturday night, 3d instant. Hon. John K. Kane was chosen President, who warmly advocated a declaration by the United States that our people protest against the armed intervention of a foreign Power in a domes tic struggle between Liberty and Despotism. He said :

"I suppose we have the right to make such a declaration if we choose; and I suppose, too, that if we do choose to make it, no foreign Power will have the right to complain. It is hardly worth while to fumble over law books to prove a common sense proposition like this But, for those who think wisdom more truthful because it has passed through a printing office, let me quote to you a single sentence from a venerable hand-book of International Law. The volume I copy from was published ninety

two years ago.
"When tyranny," says Vattel, "becoming insupportable, obliges a nation to rise in defence of its fundamental laws, every Power has a right to succor an oppressed people who implores its assistance; for," he adds, "when a people, from good reasons, take up arms against an oppressor, justice and generosity require that brave men should be assisted in the defence of their liberties."—Vatel, Book 2, ch. 4, sec. 56. [Much cheering and applause.]

A letter from Kossuth was read; also, letters from Hon. Thomas S. Bell, Hon. Thomas B. Florence, Senator Gwin, Hon. William H. Seward, Hon. James Buchanan, and others. The letter of Senator Seward contained a check for \$50. Dr. Elder submitted an Address to the People of the United States, urging that our duty, as well as our interest, requires that our influence be actively exercised in behalf of liberty. The address thus closes:

"There were many reasons for neutrality in

prove its passive vitality by undergoing a trial of life; afterwards it has to prove its active force in gaining ascendency in its own immediate horizon; at last it must take its competent seat amongst the nations of the world as a power amongst the nations of the world as a power on earth. Every one of these periods of nation-al life must be gone through; there is no help against it; it is a necessary process of life. And every one of these life-periods has its own natural condition, which must be accepted, as a necessity, even if we should not be please with it. As there is no jumping in nature, equally there is no stop to it. A man must be a child before he becomes a youth; and he must have been a youth before he becomes a man. But, then, if it be ridiculous to desire from the child to act as a youth, or from the youth to be a man, it is indeed impossible for the youth to be still a child, or to the man not to become a man. He must, because he is; and if, being a man, he does not act as it be

comes a man to act, then he loses the position of a man. It is quite the same with nations. Gentlemen, having passed the ordeal of an earnest life with the view before my eyes to have yet to steer through stormy gales, it is rational that, while I grasp with steady hand the helm of my tempest-tossed barque, I look with calm attention to the compass of history to guide me by its philosophy through the foaming waves. And there is no history more instructive than yours, because you have con-centrated within the narrow scope of a few years that natural process of national life which elsewhere was achieved but through centuries. And while other nations, starting from a false point of a false principle, wavered in their progress, like the magnetic needle surrounded by iron barg, you, starting from a true point, conscious of your aim, advanced in a straight direction to that aim; and there you are, arrived in a short time, where other na-tions failed to arrive in centuries, consuming the strength of manhood in maturing their way, and growing old before they got to the settled

position of the man.

It would be a mistake, and a mistake not undangerous, to believe that your nation is still in its youth, because it has lived but sevennot measured by years, but by those periods of the process of life which I had the honor to mention already. And there is no nation on earth in whose history those periods were so distinctly marked as in yours. First, you had

washington, Thursbury, January 15, 1852.

The lower frequency of the submitted of the control of the submitted by making midrage universal, and delecting it was the private of the private of the private of the control of the contro

No indeed, gentlemen, it is not my humble presence here which elicited that majestic in-terest for national law and international rights. No; my very being here is but a conrights. No; my very being here is but a con-sequence of the pre-existence of this interest. It has raised glorious interpreters. During the struggles of Greece, when, indeed, I was yet too young to be in public life, it flashed up, kindled at the magnetic spark of Poland's he-roic struggles; and it blazed high and broad when we were fighting the sacred battle of independence for the European continent. Had this interest and sympathy not existed long ago, I were not now here. My very freedom

s the result of it.

And may I be permitted to mention that And may I be permitted to mention that there were several concerns, quite unconnected with the cause of Hungary, which have much contributed to direct public opinion to feel interested in the question of foreign policy, so naturally connected with the question—what is interesting large?

Your relations with Mexico and Central America; the threatened intervention of European powers in a possible issue of a recent case which brought so much mourning into many families in the United States; the question about the Sandwich Islands, which European diplomacy appeared to contemplate as an appropriate barrier to be raised between your Pacific States and the Indian and Chinese trade; the sad fate of an American citizen now condemned to the galleys in Africa; and several other considerations of pressing concerns, must necessarily have contributed to excite the innecessarily have contributed to excite the interest of public opinion for the settlement of the question—what is, and what shall be, law amongst nations? Law, not dictated by the whims of ambitious despots, but founded upon everlasting principles, such as republics can acknowledge—living and existing themselves upon principles.

Your history was so much a book of life to me as not to be aware of this operation in the

me as not to be aware of this operation in the public mind of the United States. I knew beearth in whose history those periods were so distinctly marked as in yours. First, you had to be born. There is the period of your glorious struggle for independence; eternal glory to those who conducted it. You were baptized with blood, as it seems to be the destiny of nations; but it was the genius of freedom which stood godfather at your baptism, and gave to you a lasting character, by giving you the Christian name of "Republic." Then you had to grow. And indeed you have grown with the luxuriant rapidity of the virgin nature of the American soil. Washington knew the nature of this soil, fertilized by the blood of your martyre, and warmed by the sun of your what is international law—went even so far as nature of this soil, fertilized by the blood of your martyrs, and warmed by the sun of your liberty. He knew it when he told your fathers that you wanted but twenty years of peaceful growth to defy whatever power in a just cause. You have grown through those twenty years, and wisely avoided to endanger your growth by undertaking a toil not becoming to your growing age; and there you stood about another twenty years, looking resolutely but unpretendingly around, if there be anybody to question.

which never heaves without reason, without necessity. And this reason and this necessity rest within the glorious position of your country to have grown, not as monarchies do, with the top of the pyramid fixed as the foundation of it, but upon the broad basis of democratic liberty and republican principles, to the mighty pyramid of a power on earth, powerful enough to support, like a second Atlas, the great vault of the eternal laws of nature and of nature's God.

No indeed gentlemen, it is not required to your struggle, which took out of England's hand a mighty continent, is openly acknowledged, even by the English people itself. The memory of the glorious day of New Orleans must of course recall to your minds the memory of wrongs against which you so gloriously fought. Oh! let me entreat you, bury the hatred of past ages in the grave where all the crimes of those who sintered the glorious opportunity to beneat ned, and take the glorious opportunity to bene-

fit the great cause of humanity.

One thing let me tell you, gentlemen. People and Governments are different things in such a country as Great Britain is. It is sorrowful enough that the people has often to pay for what the Government sinned. Let it not be said in history that ever the People of the United States made a kindred people pay for what its Government sinned. And remember, that you can mightily react upon the member, that you can mightly react upon the public opinion of the people of Britannia, and that the people of Britannia can react upon the course of its own Government. It were indeed a great misfortune to see the Government of Great Britain pushed by irritation to the britain that the property of the contract of the second secon side with Absolutistical Powers against the opside with Absolutistical Powers against the op-pressed nations about to struggle for independ-ence and liberty. Even Ireland could only lose by this. And, besides its own lose, this could perhaps be just the decisive blow against liberty; whereas, the Government of England, let it be as it is, uniting in the direction not to allow foreign interference with our struggles on the continent, would become almost a sure guarantee of the victory of those struggles. And, according as circumstances stand, this And, according as circumstances stand, this would be indeed the most practical benefit to would be indeed the most practical benefit to the noble people of Ireland also, because freedom, independence, and the principles of Nature's law, could not fail to benefit their own cause, which so well merits the sympathy of every just man; and they have also the sympathy—I know it—of the better half of England itself.

Hatred is no good counsellor, gentlemen. The wisdom of love is a better one. What people has suffered more than my poor Hungary has from Russia? Shall I hate the people of Russia for it? Oh, never! I have but pity and Christian brotherly love for it. It is the Government—it is the principle of the

the Government—it is the principle of the Government—which makes every drop of my blood boil, and which must fall, if humanity shall live. We were for centuries in war against the Turks, and God knows what we we have suffered by it! But past is past. Now we have a common enemy; thus we have a common interest, a mutual esteem, and love rules where our fathers have fought.

Gentlemen, how far this supreme duty for the suprement will allow you to go in given

your own interest will allow you to go in giv-ing life and effect to the principle which you so generously proclaim that you will in your wisdom decide, remaining always the masters of your action and of your fate. And that principle will rest, that principle is true, that principle is just, and you are just because you are free. I hope, therefore, to see you cordially unite with me once more in the senti-

tiberty. He knew it when he told your fathers that you wanted but twenty years of peaceful growth to defy whatever power in a just cause. You have grown through those twenty years, and wisely avoided to endanger your growth by undertaking a toil not becoming to your growing age; and there you stood about another twenty years, looking resolutely but unpretendingly around, if there be anybody to question that you were really a nation on earth. The question was put in 1812, and decided by that glorious victory the anniversary of which you celebrate to-day. That victory has a deeper meaning in your history than only that of a repulsed invasion. It marks a period in your national life—the period of acknowledged, unshakable security of your national existence. It is the consummation of your Declaration of Independence. It is the consummation of your Declaration of Independence. You have proved by it that the United States possess an incontestable vitality, having the power to conserve that independent nations of the world, never to be contested through all posterity. A nation is really independent only when it proves by fact to make good the world of the post:

"Come the three or or of the world in arms, And we will sheek them."

The custory of New Orleans was a proof of it—

The victory of New Orleans was a proof of it—

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The

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. TUESDAY, JANUARY 6. The Chair laid before the Senate the annual

printed.

On motion by Mr. Bradbury, all the papers on the files relating to claims for indemnity on account of spoliations by the French, prior to 1801, were referred to a special committee on the subject.

Mr. Pearce moved, and the petition on the files of the "Old Defenders" of Baltimore, asking to be allowed 160 acres of land, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Gwin called up the petition praying that flogging be restored as a punishment in the navy.

Mr. Bright objected.

summary of her news:

FRANCE.

The balloting on the proposition for sustaining the President in his new form of government closed at Paris on Sunday evening, the 21st ultimo. The result of the voting in twelve arrondissements of Paris stood—yeas 132,217, nays 80,161.

At 6 o'clock on Monday evening the returns from the Departments, received at Paris, gave the following results: yeas 1,776, nays 207,000.

At Rouen the votes were—yeas 28,090, nays 6,810. At Lile, yeas 50,272, nays 9,152. At Angers, yeas 9,897, nays 1,625.

that flogging be restored as a punishment in the navy.

Mr. Bright objected.

Mr. Stockton, who had the floor on the subject, expressed himself satisfied with the present disposition of the subject—curat is, on the table.

Mr. Hunter reported the House bill, making appropriations for the repairs of the injuries caused by the recent fire, with an amendment appropriating \$10,000 to purchase books. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

The joint resolution, directing the Commit-tee on Printing to contract with Messrs. Donelson & Armstrong, for printing the returns of the seventh census, was taken up.

A long debate ensued on the propriety of directing the committee to make the contract, and then the subject was postponed till to-

morrow.

A message was received from the President. recommending an appropriation to defray the expenses home of the persons engaged in the Lopez expedition, who have been pardoned. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Several bills yesterday ordered to a third

reading were passed.

United States.

Messis. Wade and Brodhead presented the

memorials of persons whose claims were rejected by the late board of claims upon Mexico, and asking the establishment of a new M. De Morney, Minister of the Interior, has

American sailors.

Mr. Badger continued the debate, and the subject was finally postponed until Monday.

The Senate then adjourned until Friday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6. The Speaker, in pursuance of the resolution adopted yeaterday, for the appointment of a committee of five to wait upon Louis Kossuth, and introduce him to the House of Representatives appointed the following continuous that the the first having been liberated on that afternoon. As the election is now over, Napoleon thinks the the first having been liberated on that afternoon.

Mr. Cartter, from this select committee, made Mr. Cartter, from this select committee, made a report: that they will be prepared to intro-duce Louis Kossuth to the House of Represent-atives on Wednesday, at one o'clock, and rec-ommend that ceremonies similar to those of

the Senate be observed.

On his motion, the report was laid upon the that hostilities would be recommenced.

Mr. Houston, from the Committee of Ways Mr. Houston, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported bills for the payment of the expenses of the Indian department, for the payment of invalid and other pensions, for the payment of navy pensions, and for the payment of the next instalment due to Mexico, under of the next instalment due to Mexico, the control of the next instalment due to Mexico, the control of the next instalment due to Mexico, the control of the next instalment due to Mexico, the control of the next instalment due to Mexico, the control of the next instalment due to Mexico, and the Committee of Ways and the Committee of the that notes, complaining of the dangerous support given to political fugitives in England, were presented to the English Foreign Office by the representatives of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and the German Confederation. On payment of navy pensions, and for the payment of the next instalment due to Mexico, under the treaty; all of which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the

A large number of reports were presented by the various standing committees.

Among the communications laid before the House, was one from the Secretary of State, transmitting a list of the Cuban invaders who have recently been set at liberty by her Catho-

c Majesty of Spain.

The House, in Committee of the Whole on The House, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, proceeded to the con-sideration of the resolutions proposed to refer to the appropriate committees the several branches of the President's message. The Committee rose, and the House ad-

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7. At one o'clock, the House was called to order and the journal read.

Shortly afterwards, Mr. Cartter introduced Gov. Kossuth, and announced his presence in the House. Mr. Speaker Boyd welcomed him, and in-

vited him to a seat.

Kossuth, in the following brief and appropriate remarks, acknowledged the distinguished honor thus conferred upon him:

honor thus conferred upon him:

Sir: It is a remarkable fact in the history of mankind, that while, through all the past, honors were bestowed upon glory, and glory was attached only to success, the legislative authorities of this great Republic bestow the highest honors upon a persecuted exile, not conspicuous by glory, nor favored by success, but engaged in a just cause. There is a triumph of republican principles in this fact. Sir, I thank, in my own and in my country's name, the House of Representatives of the United States for the honor of this cordial welcome. welcome.
On motion, the House then adjourned until

Friday.

A vast number of members and others then pressed around Kossuth, and were introduced to him.

PATRIOTIC .- The Baltimore News, (Whig,) al-

luding to the proposed division of California, deprecates the re-discussion of the question of Slavery and the Wilmot Proviso. It hopes "that South Carolina may, by some patriotic earthquake, be sunk in the sea," and proposes that the United States "pay the difference between the expenses of the Government she has, and the one she would substitute in its place," rather than divide the State.

THE BOOKS OF CHILDREN .- The poet Cowper beautifully says, speaking of the charming and simple religious books that pleased his child

"Twere well with most, if books, that could engage
Their childhood, pleased them at a riper age;
The man, approving what had charmed the boy,
Would die at last in comfort, peace, and joy,
And not with curses on his heart who stole
The gem of truth from his unguarded soul."

of Alabama recommends, in his message, a dis-criminating tax on all articles from those States

criminating tax on all articles from those States that continue the slave agitation.

Should the Legislature of Alabama adopt this recommendation of the Governor, and the State authorities be lucky enough to collect the duties so assessed, the finances of Alabama would speedily be in a most flourishing condition. But, if the tax should be graduated according to the quantum of agitation in each of the doomed States, South Carolina and Mississippi, sepecially, would fare hard; and Alabama even

would be likely to come in for a "pretty considerable" of a self-infliction in the way of penal taxation!—Maine Age.

FROM EUROPE.

The United States mail steamer Atlantic, report of the Secretary of the Treasury, when, on motion, it was referred to the Committee on Finance, and 10,000 extra copies ordered to be printed.

The United States mail steamer Atlantic, arrived at New York, brings Liverpool dates to the 24th ultimo. We annex the telegraphic summary of her news:

6,810. At Lile, yeas 50,272, nays 9,152. At Angers, yeas 9,897, nays 1,625.
At Amiens, the Bishop, Clergy, and religious congregations, voted operary in the affirmative.
At Sours, the whole garrison of 10,000 men, with the exception of 300, signed in the affirmative, and the best discipline prevailed.

The result of the election, as far as heard from on Monday evening, gives 2,900,000 votes for Napoleon, and 600,000 against him, being a definitive majority of 2,000,000 in favor of the President.

the President.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that in the arrondisement of Paris, inhabited more particularly by the working classes, majorities in favor of the President have been polled, whilst in those quarters inhabited by the old noblesse neutrality has been strongby the old noblesse neutrality has been strongly manifested. The working classes generally manifest strong hopes in Louis Napoleon, believing he is a Socialist, in the proper sense of the term, and that he is already contemplating, and will soon execute, decrees testifying his solicitude for them; and that he will apply those doctrines with which they sympathize, and those theories that will give them a material well-heing and a chean existence. The

reading were passed.
Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7.

Mr. Clemens presented the petition of Wm. Scott Hayne, one of the commanders of the Lopez expedition, praying Congress to equip a vessel to proceed to Spain to bring home the pardoned Americans; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from Boston, praying that the charges upon American exhibitors at the World's Fair be paid by the United States.

Mr. W. Mr. President from 115 places and 38 Departments.

ments.
The Republican Clubs in Paris have decided

attempted in France.

M. De Morney, Minister of the Interior, has commanded the attention of the printers of Paris, and has informed them of the intention co, and asking the establishment of a new board.

Mr. Fish presented the resolution of the New York City Councils, tendering to the United States a lot of ground in that city, on which to erect a mint; which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Gwin moved that the petition praying the restriction of flogging in the navy should be taken from the table, and moved its reference.

Mr. De Morney, Minister of the Interior, has commanded the attention of the printers of Paris, and has informed them of the intention of the Government to prevent the publication, unless previously approved of, of any pamphlet of less than ten sheets.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News states that the French Government is about contracting a loan of two hundred millions of france. It was also the intention abolish octroi duties and the tax on wines,

Mr. Stockton addressed the Senate against and levy a heavy tax on articles used excluto abolish octroi duties and the tax on wines,

and levy a heavy tax on articles used exclusively by the richer classes.

The London Times states that the relations of Napoleon to the British Government are unsatisfactory; that it is equally unsatisfactory to the despotic Powers; as Austria and Russia, whilst pleased with the steps taken by Louis Napoleon, look upon his power as provisional, and that it must give way to the restoration of legitimacy.

that the time has arrived when he can wit Messrs. Cartter, Clingman, Gentry, Stanton of Kentucky, and Peaslee. was current that they had been liberated on Tuesday.

Accounts from Morocco state that the dis-

pute with France was unconcluded. The Em peror refusing to treat with the Chargé, he re-embarked on board the steamer for Tangiers, with many French residents. It was thought

AUSTRIA. Dates from Vienna to December 17th state the 12th, a similar note was also handed to Lord Crowley, at Frankfort, asserting that Austria will not hesitate to adopt measures which will make it inconvenient or difficult for Englishmen to travel in the Austrian States as long as the just complaints of the Imperial Government are not attended to in London, and an organized communication between the revolutionary party in England and all the continental States is carried on under the protection of the law. The note further adds, that the English will have less cause of complaint, as the duration of the measure will derived on themselves. Austria will not hesitate to adopt measures

ENGLAND. There was but little of interest stirring in England. The Hon Robert J. Walker has de-clined the banquet offered to him at Southamp-ton. His letter was posted and placarded about town, headed "Alliance with America."
An awful colliery explosion had taken place Rawmarsh, at which fifty-two lives were

end on themselves.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool during the first three days of the week had been 20,000 bales, at an advance of $\frac{1}{2}d$; of which exporters took 4,000, and speculators 1,000 bales.

DEATH OF THE HON. GEORGE S. CATLIN.-The Hon. George S. Catlin died at his residence at Windham, on the 26th inst., of consumption. Mr. Catlin was a man of undoubted talent and although comparatively young, had held many pre-eminent political offices. He represented the Eastern District of this State in Congress, and in the years 1845-'6 was several times State Senator, and has been the candidate of his par-ty for Lieutenant Governor. He was warmly esteemed in private life, and as a politician was respected by all parties.—New Haven Journal

Immigration into California.—An idea of the extent to which immigrants are pouring into California may be formed from the followfrom San Francisco: Nov. 15 to 30.

Nov. 15 to 30.
ARRIVED. DEPARTE
les 1,493 752
nales 166 26
ldren 72 2 Total arrivals 2,183
Total departures 987 Fomales. Children. 243 34 9

DEPOPULATION OF IRELAND .- The London

Depopulation of Ireland.—The London papers are beginning to realize the seriousness of this subject, and are busy devising remedies. But yet the enormous drainage goes on, and before a plan shall be hit upon to check the flow, Ireland bids fair to be emptied. The correspondent of a London paper communicates the following interesting facts:

"In a district of some twelve miles of country at the Kilkenny side of the county of Waterford, the population have altogether disappeared; there was not he says, a human face to be seen during a drive of two hours; the very dogs had deserted, and the place looked as if some pestilence had swept away all traces of the inhabitants. As one of the natural consequences of the Celtic exodus, the profession of the law is nearly annihilated in all its branches—barristers and attorneys are threatened with one common ruin. The Encumbered Court has all but swallowed up Chancery, with its very long fees and longer delays and vexations. But the ruin does not stop here. Where there are no more people, there can be no litigation; and this disagreeable fact is made painfully evident four times a year at the prescribed sittings of the Courts of Quarter Sessions."

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JARY, 1852,

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Dalden

No receipts are sent from this office As our terms are strictly cash in advance, the receipt of the paper will be a sufficient acknowledgment that the money has been received. In making up clubs for the Nationa

Era, it is not required that subscribers shall all be at the same post office. Persons sending us clubs can always

make additions to the same at the regular club WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1852.

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH

Contents for January.—ORIGINAL.—I member, by Mrs. Gage; Zeke and Hannah's Education Fund, by Martha Russell; Nature and Worldly Wisdom, by the Editor; The Schoolmistress, by Mary Irving; A Hebrew Relic. by the Editor; Lessons for the Season by the Editor; Lines, &c., by Anna; Letter from Aunt Fanny; Christmas at a Boys' Board ing School, by Mary Irving.

The Friend of Youth is published monthly district or city has a very much developed public life, which now and then could influin Washington, by Mrs. M. L. Bailey, at fifty cents a year. Its pages are chiefly filled with ence, by pressure from without, the proceedings of its constituted authorities—should take original matter, from paid contributors. any very active steps in popular proceedings.

This was indeed the fact in accord places in

Europe—where we have seen the streets ruled
in the councils of the land. The framers of

We call attention to the advert in this week's Era, of Philemon Bliss.

THE PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON-GOVERNOR

In accordance with the proceedings of meeting of citizens of various States, held on the 7th, at the Irving Hotel, Chancellor Walworth was appointed to present to Kossuth ons and an address, sympathizing with him and his mission. The deputation waited upon him last Friday, when the Chancellor in behalf of the meeting presented an address.

They have no self-government of their own, and exercise not the right of voting, if I am behalf of the meeting presented an address. upon him last Friday, when the Chancellor in behalf of the meeting presented an address, which was responded to by Governor Kossuth in a speech of considerable length and great strength. Chancellor Walworth so far forgot the proprieties of the time and place, as to re flect offensively upon the conduct not only of the People of Washington, but of a certain portion of the People of the United States "If you have not been welcomed," said he, "by the municipal authorities of this District with the same cordiality which has been and will be hereafter manifested elsewhere I presun you will attribute it to the social influen which the residence of the diplomatic agent of so many arbitrary Governments may naturally be supposed to have over a part merely of the permanent and limited population of the District of Columbia

Resolutions in favor of Kossuth passed on branch of the municipal authorities of the District, but were slurred over or defeated in the other. The secret influence which produce this result, emanated, not from the presen here of foreign ministers, but, we fear, from Catholic counsels. We do not speak positively but we have reason for our remark.

In so far as the imputation of Char Walworth bears against our citizens, it is grossly unjust. There has not been so much noise and parade here as in New York, in honoring Governor Kossuth; but it must be remembered that our city is a mere village, compared with the commercial metropoli numbering not a twelfth part of its popule tion. Kossuth has no ground of complain against the hospitality of the citizens. He has been cordially received. Deputation after deputation, representing different classes and interests, has waited upon him, to assure him alive national antipathies are repugnant to of their high respect, their sincere sympathy, sound statesmanship, to the morality of Chrisand their general concurrence in his principles; and certainly the crowd of visiters daily has been more than he could gratify.

The tone of a portion of the press in other cities towards Washington and all that it contains, seems to us captious, unjust, unkind Now, Congress is bitterly denounced, then, the Executive Departments, then, the citizensdenounced without reason. Why cannot our cotemporaries be discriminative in their censures? Do they not know that there is no proposition of an important character, that can pass both Houses of our National Legislature, without more or less discussion? Mus the great majority of both Houses be held responsible for the over-scrupulousness, or folly of a few individual members? We do not regret the debate that took place on the question of the mode of receiving Kossuth. It has served to attract the attention of the People to the principles represented by the Hungarian exile, and to the subject generally of our foreign relations. It has developed new form of opposition to Progress, assume by the Slave Power in its antagonism to Liberty. And the resolutions in favor of Kossuth carried at last by triumphant majorities, were rendered by the preceding debate far more significant than they would have been if passe by tacit consent, and merely as a matter

Then, as to the action of the Executive De partments. The nations of Europe will no think for a moment of the warmth or coldner with which Kossuth was welcomed. Their at tention will be fixed upon the great fact, that a political refugee from Austrian oppression proscribed, hated, feared, by the Despotisi of the Old World, is formally received, hon ored, entertained by the Republican Government of the New World-received, honored and entertained, precisely because he is such a refugee-because he has confronted and resisted those Despotisms. That fact alone speaks defiance and rebuke to Austria and Russia, and a God-speed to the Revolutionists

Of course, Congress and the Executive mus expect to have their conduct reviewed and judged by the People. Plain speaking is the right of the Press. It does no more than its duty in watching the proceedings of the Government, and in rebuking in them what it believes wrong. But just and discriminating is another. After all, there is a certain respec due to the Representatives of the American People, and to the men chosen by them, as the types of their sovereignty. It seems to us that we should be careful, for the sake of cultivating a proper respect for Law among the People, and maintaining the reputation of republican institutions abroad, to guard against attempts to disparage our Government, or to bring it into disrepute or contempt.

As to the citizens of Washington, they ought not to be held responsible for the course of the National Intelligencer. Generally it has perhaps more influence with them than any single press here, but in relation to Governor Kos suth, it has not represented or controlled their opinions. The great Hungarian carries with him from this spot the deep sympathies, and earnest, God be with you! of the great mass of

The Intelligencer repels, with great indigna-tion, the imputation of Chancellor Walworth, but, with its characteristic want of friendliness towards Kossuth, omits to say anything of the beautiful, most impressive vindication of the People of Washington, contained in the reply of Kossuth-a vindication far more satisfactor; than the resentful language of that paper.

"You have been pleased," said Kossuth, "to

allude to the circumstance that here, in the District, of Columbia, I have not been honored by such an attention as I was in other places and cities of the United States. You have been pleased to attribute this circumstance to certain influences of contains. in the direction not to allow foreign interference with our struggles on the Continent, would be-come almost a sure guarantee of the victory of those struggles; and, according as circum-stances stand, this would be indeed the most Now, I, indeed, have the opinion that it is not that influence. I cannot believe, skilful as Russian diplomacy may be—which, indeed, is very skilful—that it has such influence. Let stances stand, this would be indeed the most practical benefit to the noble people of Ireland also, because freedom, independence, and the principles of nature's law, could not fail to benefit their own cause, which so well merits the sympathy of every just man; and they have also the sympathy—I know it—of the better half of England itself.

"Hatred is no good counsellor, gentlemen. The wisdom of love is a better one. What people has suffered more than my poor Hungary has from Russia? Shall I hate the people of Russia for it? Oh, never! I have but pity and Christian brotherly love for it. It is the Government, it is the principle of the Governme. for instance, take as an example Moldome, for instance, take as an example stocked varies, where all the different representatives of Russian diplomacy have received orders from their Government to court the favor of Moldovariean ladies, and to marry them.

[Laughter.] Every step—even the marriage of a Russian diplomatist—is always a diplomatic movement. [Laughter.] I have mentioned this in respect to Moldovarica; but, indeed, I cannot believe that, however great that Government, it is the principle of the Govern-ment, which makes every drop of my blood boil, and which must fall if humanity shall l believe, rather, that there is another reason for this circumstance—though, indeed, I believe that there are steps taken even to honor me here. The reason, is, I believe, that, so far as I know, your Constitution—the Constitution of the United States—being a system of checks and balances, the principle was considered to be a wise one—and I, in my conviction, also take it to be wise—that it is not good that a corporation in the midst of which the highest authorities of the State have a residence—the Executive and Legislative power—when the district or city has a very much developed live. We were for centuries in war against the Turks, and God knows what we have suffered by it. But past is past. Now we have a common enemy, and thus we have a common nerest, a mutual esteem, and love rules where our fathers have fought."

skill may be, it could have any influence, in whatever part of the United States, upon the

public spirit of freemen, as you are. [Applause.] believe, rather, that there is another reason

your Constitution were willing to avoid such an influence as this, which of course concen-

rates that power which only the whole people

tional condition in comparison with other part

consider to be a very wise one, and in much

balances) must of course have had the influ-ence that the public life is not and cannot be

elsewhere. That is the only explanation

which I take. But this, however, was no

impediment for me to have received the honor and benefit of private expressions of very kind feelings and sentiments of the inhabitants of

feelings and sentiments of the inhabitants of this District—from different parts, of it, but chiefly from the city of Washington. From

the first to the last moment, I have met generous and kind sympathy from the inhabitants of this District. Now, you will excuse me for having what I believe to be a full motive in

THE FRATERNITY OF THE PEOPLE OF ALL

Kossuth, in his speech at the Democratic Bar

uet, pronounced a sentiment which deserve

o be written in letters of gold : "Hatred is no

ove is a better one." He understands the an-

tipathies prevalent among some of our country-

men against England, how they are aggrava-

ed by the Irish element in our population, and

nurtured by demagogues, who are accustome

to play upon popular passions, no matter how

unworthy, for the advancement of their own

selfish ends. At the Congressional Banquet, Mr.

Douglas indulged in a tirade against England

protesting against any fraternization with he

till justice should be done to Ireland. Suppose

leading politicians in that country should take

similar ground, and labor to array her people

against the United States until justice should

be done to the three millions of slaves within

our borders? These attempts to kindle or keep

The People of all lands are brethren—the

have common rights, common interests, and

therefore should cultivate sentiments of frater-

We have watched the tone of the English

press, read the speeches of the leaders of the

people of England, and can bear testimony that they manifest a friendship towards the

United States, which is far from being recipro

cated by us as it ought to be. Even were this

ot so, it were well to set them an example of

fraternal feeling. We admire the man who

suffers no prejudice, no imaginary interest, no

who, whatever may be their conduct, always

acts towards them, not in obedience to the dic-

tates of passion or selfishness, but in accord-

ance with his own unbiased sense of what i

right. We call him a just, generous, magnani-

nous man. Antipathies are infirmities. Preiu-

dice is a slavery to which no generous mind

will submit. What is true of the individual

man is true of that aggregate of men we call

nation. It should be ashamed to be controlled

by passion, by prejudice, by any kind of an-

tipathy. It should inquire only what Justice

Humanity, and Enlightened Self-Interest, re-

The appeal of Kossuth to the Democratic As

English People, was frank, strikingly impres-

"And," said he, "let me humbly entreat y

the eternal principles of international lav

mind the memory of wrongs against which you so gloriously fought. Oh, let me entreat you

so gloriously fought. Oh, let me entreat you, bury the hatred of past ages in the grave, where all the crimes of the past lie buried with the mouldering ashes of those who sinned, and take the glorious opportunity to benefit the great cause of humanity.

"One thing let me tell you, gentlemen. People and Governments are different things in such a country as Great Britain is. It is sorrowful enough that the people have often to

ociation, in behalf of good feeling towards the

good counsellor, gentlemen. The wisdom

with you in explanation of that fact.

How could such an appeal be resisted? Nothing is more certain than that, if England be forced into a conflict with the combined Despotisms of Europe, it will react upon her mestic institutions, by developing, and finally giving predominance to, the Democratic or Re publican element. Antagonism to Absolutism would compel her aristocracy to rely upon the nasses of the country, and this it could not mands. In such a struggle, her institutions would become liberalized, the voice of the people would become omnipotent, and who does not see that the interests of Ireland would be has—concentrates it practically, now and then—in a single street and in a single city. as it was often in Paris. The consequence of this was, that the inhabitants of the District of Columbia are placed somewhat in an excepbetter consulted? Justice would be done, if for nothing else, to secure the good will and nearty support of the Irish people in the fornidable battle for the liberties of mankind And should the United States be brought into close fellowship with England, that fact of itself would tend to promote a wiser, more considerate, legislation in regard to Ireland.

It is strange that our naturalized Irish citi ens cannot understand this. Intimate intercourse between two nations tends to bring each under the influence, to a certain extent, of the public opinion of the other. The closer the connection between England and the United States, the more influential her public pinion in regard to the wrongs of our colored opulation, the more operative our public opinon in regard to the wrongs of Ireland. Ar ayed against one another by mutual jealousy and prejudice, the peculiar sentiments of each on general topics are rejected and repelled b the other. What possible good can our Irish American population propose to accomplish for their native land by producing alienation and exasperation between this country and England? They cannot expect to drive u into a war to redress the wrongs of Ireland that the only effect of their unreasonabl course is, to render England inaccessible to nany powerful influences in favor of their ountry, which would be exerted constantly by the United States, if closely connected with

England by mutual regard and sympathy. We have no patience with the demagogue sho, in districts where the votes of our Irish naturalized citizens may determine an election nstead of appealing to their sense of right and their love of liberty, instead of striving to educate them to exercise the rights of freemen bedience to the spirit of humanity and the dictates of an enlightened self-interest, are forever pandering to their lower sentimentseeding their hate, inflaming their vindictive passions, by dwelling upon the wrongs they once suffered in the land of their nativity, and thus nurturing antipathies that should die the this New World. All their eloquence against English oppression is a mockery; all their sympathy for Irish wrongs is hypocrisy. Were reland sunk in the depths of the sea to-morrow, they would not shed a tear, nor heave a sigh, unless they could catch a stray voter by their tender demonstration. Not one straw do they care for their Irish constituents, any urther than they can use them for politica purposes; and the readiest mode, they think, of making them serve these purposes is, by aggravating their evil passions.

Such demagogues should be unmasked and lisgraced. They are enemies to our naturalcaprice, to affect his judgment of others, and zed citizens, by seeking to make them the slaves of blind antipathies, and to their own country, by endeavoring to perpetuate in its orders resentments and prejudices which have aothing to do with our institutions, and can out tend to vitiate our national character and mpede our national progress.

DEMOCRATIC FESTIVAL-EIGHTH OF JANUARY

The Eighth of January was commemorated n this city by a Banquet, (under the auspices of the Democratic Association,) at which Kossuth was present as an invited guest. The Hall was tastefully decorated, and nearly five hundred ladies and gentlemen were seated at its liberally-furnished tables. Several mem pers of Congress of the Democratic faith were there, among whom we observed Messrs. Cass. sive, and, we are glad to say, responded to with Houston, Douglas, King, Cleveland, and Rantoul. Mr. Francis P. Blair, by order of the Association, read an address to Kossuth, and the following toast was drunk with unbounded

"The exiles of Europe-Liberty and Louis

permission for one single moment more. I re-ceived, during my brief stay in England, some one hundred and thirty addresses from cities and associations, all full of the warmest sympathy for my country's cause, which you so Kossuth ! generously support. That sympathy was accorded to me, notwithstanding my frank decla-This brought out the illustrious guest, wh corded to me, notwithstanding my frank declaration that I am a republican, and that my country, restored to independence, can be nothing else but a republic. Now, indeed, this is a fact gratifying to every friend of progress in the development of public sentiments, highly proving that the people are everywhere honorable, just, noble, and good. And do you know, gentlemen, which of these numerous addresses was the most glorious to the people of England and the most gratifying to me? It was that in which I heard your Washington praised, and sorrow expressed that it was England which opposed that glorious cause upon which is founded the noble fame of that great man; and it was the addresses—and numerous they were, taking a central position in the Hall, addresse the audience in a speech as beautiful as it was sagacious, which quite carried away every listener. The tact of Governor Kossuth is as remarkable as his eloquence. He seems to understand, by intuition, his audience, and soon makes himself master of every avenue to their hearts and understandings. An examination of his two speeches, which we publish on ou outside pages, one delivered at the Congressional Banquet, the other at the Democratic Celebration, will show how admirably he can it was the addresses—and numerous they were, indeed—in which hope and resolution were ex-pressed that England and the United States, adapt himself to circumstances, and make hem minister to his purposes. This he does forgetting the sorrows of the past, will indeed, in brotherly love, go hand in hand to support without compromising his principles, without practicing a timid reserve, without resorting to evasion, ambiguity, or vague generalities. Everybody must be won by the noble frankness the justice of your struggle, which took out of England's hand a mighty continent, is openly acknowledged even by the English people itself. The memory of the glorious day of New Orleans must of course recall to your and boldness with which he avows his princi ples and policy, and though not prepared to

accede to his demands, profoundly respect the modest firmness with which he urges them. The toasts which followed his speech were spirited and pertinent, and the soul-stirring music that responded to them was infinitely better than the oratory so common upon such occasions. But there was some speaking. Mr. Cass being called for, delivered himself briefly, with some earnestness, complimenting their guest, and speaking warmly of his cause, though without committing himself very deci-

such a country as Great Britain is. It is sorrowful enough that the people have often to pay for what the Government sinned. Let it not be said in history that even the people of the United States made a kindred people pay for what its Government sinned. And, remember that you can mightily react upon the public opinion of Britannia, and that the people of Britannia can react upon the course of its own Government. It were, indeed, a great misfortune to see the Government of Great Britain pushed by irritation to side with absolutistical powers against the oppressed nations about to dedly to any particular course of measures Mr. Douglas followed, and, forgetting al dom and Despotism, International Laws and International Obligations, plunged into the depths of partisan warfare, and was soon lost in a chaos of objurgations and execrations about Cuban Patriots, continent and in-continent annexation, Democracy, Whiggery, bowers against the oppressed nations about to struggle for independence and liberty. Even Ireland could only lose by this. And, besides its own loss, this could, perhaps, be just the degree garian gentlemen present. The taste, to say

attention of these homeles exiles, saddened by remembrances of their country's overthrow and the triumph of Despotism our domestic brawls and conflicts, was extremely questionable. Jackson's memory would have been better honored by eloquent appeals to the American People to support in every legitimate way the cause of European Freedom and the obligations imposed by the Law of Nations.

But Mr. Douglas was applauded, and he was satisfied-not taking the trouble to solve the question, how much champagne had to do with the hurrahs of his listeners.

A toast was prepared for General Housto but precedence was given to Mr. Douglas, whose long speech left no time for the General, and, in consequence of indisposition, he was obliged to retire without making a speech. Was this designed? Were the managers of the Festival willing to allow Messrs. Cass and Douglas an opportunity of talking too much

MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH.—Kossuth left this ity for Annapolis last Monday morning at 8 clock. From that place he will proceed to Baltimore, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, &c. Resoutions of welcome and invitation have been passed by the Legislatures of Vermont, Massahusetts, Indiana, and Tennessee, and other State Legislatures are preparing to pass similar resolves. Only part of his suite will accompany him to the West.

LORD PALMERSTON'S RESIGNATION.

Lord Palmerston's retirement from the British Ministry is the engrossing topic of late English papers. The causes assigned are various. Some my it is attributable chiefly to the long-standing hostility of Lord Grey, who merely made use of the position of Palmerston in relation to Russia and Austria, as a pretext for presenting the alternative of his own or the Foreign Secretary's withdrawal. Some allege that the friendship shown by Palmerston towards the Hungarian cause had placed England in an attitude of antagonism to Austria and his retirement was therefore rendered ecessary, to clange this relation of hostility Others report that the secret police of Louis Napoleon that arrested Changarnier and Caaignac found voluminous correspondence of Lord Normanby, in which the British Governnent was represented as sincerely sympathizing with the Republic, and hostile to the pretenions and character of Louis Napoleon; and yet Palmerston is understood to have rather ap proved of the coup d'etat by which Napoleon ispersed the Assembly and became master o the French People, willing to find in the Military Government an ally against the new Holy

We presume that at present nothing cer ain can be known by the public. It is quite possible that, by the force of circumstances, the relations of Great Britain with other Pow ers, both liberal and despotic, may have become unpleasantly complicated; that the responsibility of this is fastened upon Lord Palmerston, who is known to be a bold, decided, independent man; that his old enemier in the Cabinet have used the occasion against him, and that his friends, for the sake of se curing harmony, and with a view to make the attitude of England on the Hungarian question and other kindred topics less obnoxious to foreign Powers, have consented to his retirement, without thereby contemplating an essen-Granville, is said to possess tendencies decidedpolitics than those either of Lord Clarendon or Lord Palmerston.

FOREIGN RELATIONS-NON-INTERVENTION.

On the 2d instant a memorial was presented n the Senate by Mr. Walker, from the Industrial Congress assembled in New York, requesting the recall of Mr. Rives, our Minister at Paris, and the suspension of diplomatic intercourse with Louis Napoleon. We presume the object of the memorial was to secure the passage of a resolution by Congress, recommending such action to the Chief Executive. The ground on which the memorialists rested their petition was, the fact of the violent subversion of the Constitution and Liberties of the French people, and the establishment of a Military Despotism, by Louis Napoleon.

A warm discussion arose, in which it seem ed to be conceded that the question of a change in our foreign policy must soon come under consideration. Those who were in favor of early consideration, advocated the reference of lations: the reference was opposed by those who favored postponement. Mr. Mason moved to lay the memorial on the table, and on this

motion the vote stood-YEAS-Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Dawson, Downs, Geyer, Gwin, Jones of Tennessee, King, Mal-lory, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Rusk, Sebas-tian, Smith, and Underwood—21. NAYS—Messrs. Borland, Bradbury, Dodge of

Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, Norris, Shields, Sum-ner, Wade, Walker, and Whitcomb—14.

The vote, as will be observed, is sectional and is another proof that the greatest obstacle to the interposition of the power of this coun try in favor of Liberty abroad, is Slavery at nome. Of the twenty-one votes to lay upon the table the memorial, four only are from free States-Messrs. Clarke, Cooper, Gwin, and Smith; and of the fourteen against laying it upon the table, only one, Mr. Borland, is from slave State. Among these fourteen is by

We note these sectional and party feature of the vote, as indicating the quarter from which is to come the effort to place our Government in its foreign relations actively on the side of Human Liberty. On this point there is no harmony between the Southern and the Northern Democracy. Slaveholding Democrats abhor Intervention for Freedom abroad, and will compel their Northern allies to check their tendencies on this point, or they will part ompany with them.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Rives, our Minister, has declined to recognise the usurpation of Louis Napoleon, until instructed by his Government. The following, from th Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, communicates, we presume authentic information:

" WASHINGTON, January 4 1859 "Washington, January 4, 1852.

"Despatches have been received at the State Department, from Mr. Rives, up to the 18th ult, which express the opinion that the coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon was a complete revolutionary movement, and furnish details similar to those already published. Mr. Rives and the Swiss Minister were the only members of the diplomatic corps who had declined to attend nt's levees, and the latter had finaly resolved to present himself. The views of

The conduct of Mr. Rives will receive the approbation of the American People, As the representative of a Republic, he was bound to representative of a Republic, he was bound to manifest his displeasure at the subversion of a Republic. We know not what the views of the Administration may be, but we hope that the Administration may be, but we hope that of duty. Third, that naval officers are not i Mr. Rives has been instructed to maintain his fallible, and require as stringent regulation

position, until indubitable evidence be furnished for their government as other citizens invested that the French People have ratified the usurpation. The usurpation is of so recent date, its success is so uncertain, the evidences of popular discontent are so plain, that our Government may well delay action until it be ascertained that France has a Government, assented to, if not sanctioned, by the People.

A MERCIFUL MEMORIAL—FLOGGING IN THE

An interesting debate took place on the 7th, n the Senate, on a memorial praying the restoration of flogging as a part of the naval discipline. Commodore Stockton opposed the morial in a well-considered speech, marked by good sense and generous feeling. He placed mself on the broad ground that an American sailor was an American citizen, and ought never to be degraded by so infamous a punishment as that of the lash. Infinitely more could be one by rewarding him for faithfulness, than by punishing him for his delinquencies. His tesnony confirmed what is generally admitted that drunkenness was the principal offence for which the lash was administered, but the penalty failed to produce reformation.

How could it be otherwise? How is intemerance to be remedied, except by quickening the self-respect and elevating the moral sentiments of the man? But the lash degrades him, destroys his self-respect, and tends to make him reckless of all obligations, human and di-

The truth is, that it is only of late years that the fact that the sailor is a man, has been forcing itself upon the convictions of the People and of Congress. We doubt whether it is yet generally recognised by the officers of the navy. Certainly the discipline of a man-of-war egards him not so much a human being, as in instrument for applying a match, or using a boarding pike. A chaplain is provided to say prayers, and read sermons, little adapted to his mprehension or demands, but no provision is made for the rational enjoyment or occupation of his hours of leisure, so that he wastes it in vicious talk, or seeks by every means to gratify his taste for stimulus

Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, could see othing so dreadful in the use of the lash. "The poet had said that herdsmen would follow the muse of Orpheus, but ordinary herdsmen in those days used the goad to urge their flocks along." The fable would apply if sailors were rutes, but they are just as human as the Senator himself, who, we are inclined to think would not regard the goad as the proper corector of his faults, or as the best stimulus in his own case to good behaviour. Banish rum rom the navy, let the officers set an example of emperance, let ample libraries be furnished to every vessel for the use of the men, let them have the means and the opportunities of selfmprovement and rational amusement, let their accommodations for eating and sleeping be adapted to the wants of human beings, let the discipline be regular, strict, ascertained, not oppressive, capricious, uncertain: in a word let American Sailors be regarded and treated as American citizens, and the harp of Orpheus will not be needed to win obedience and sub ordination.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE, JANUARY 7, 1852 Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, made ar effective speech on Wednesday against the memorial asking that the use of the lash be restored to the Navy. He said that he was utterly and irreconcilably opposed to the use of not be navigated without a resort to the lash the sailor has been one of habitual, he would not say of systematic, degradation. He who is liable to be treated like a brute soon becomes to be thought of as but little better than brute. One of the worst evils of the system i that it destroys those feelings of respect and kindness which officers ought to entertain for the sailors under their command. "The truth is," said he, "there are no rela

ions of affection and regard between them.

The one is the oppressor, the other the oppressed. Sir, a man may fear or hate, but he nei ther loves nor respects his tyrant. The worst government upon earth is that of fear; the best, that of love and affection. These sentiments, ments. Bonaparte was the idol of the soldier, because the soldier was his idol. They loved him because they supposed he loved them. There is nothing that gallant and brave men will not do and suffer for a commander whom they love. Difficulties and dangers and death have no terrors for such men. In great battles where the contest has been doubtful, those sol diers have always fought most desperately early consideration, advocated the reference of the memorial to the Committee on Foreign Re-greatest. It has always been considered as an essential element in the character of a success ful commander, that he should be able to excite and encourage the confidence and affection of the men under his command. But what confidence or regard can be expected under the government of the lash? But more than this his punishment destroys the sailor's own self-espect. What has honor, what has pride respect. What has honor, what has pride, what has patriotism, to do with a man who may be, at the caprice of another, subjected to an infamous punishment, worse—aye, sir, in some cases worse a thousand times than death Can nobleness of sentiment, or an honorable pride of character, dwell with one whose every muscle has been made to quiver under the lash? Can he long continue to love his country, whose laws degrade him to the level of a brute? The infamous 'question' of torture now only re-mains as a blot on the page of Anglo-Saxon history. The whipping-post, where the worst vagrants used to expiate their offences, has been scarded from society. The worst offences in our State prisons are no longer punished by the lash. Why is all this? Why are those punishments now condemned as the shameful relics of a barbarous age? It is because the light of a better day has dawned. It is because the precepts of the Gospel of Christianity have ame-liorated our laws. It is because society has liorated our laws. It is because society has made the discovery, that if a man is fit to live at all, he ought not to be divested of all the qualities which make a man, by the infamous mutilation of his body. What is the answer which is given to all this by those who seek to restore this relic of barbarism to the Navy? Why, they tell us we intend only to apply this system of nunishment to see way. system of punishment to seamen—we intend only to flog sailors. That is quite true. It is ave, sir, worse than brutes. There is no man

> blood should be made to run down from his backbone to his heels. But, sir, it is only the sailor, for whom this punishment is to be re-He stated that he had been the companie of sailors for more than a quarter of a century, through calm and storm, privations, sufferings, and danger. He stood up as the sailor's advocate. He referred to the offences for which the lash has been inflicted, and gave it as his opinion that stopping the offender's allowance of tobacco or rum, tea, sugar, and coffee, would be in every case a much more reasonable and

who hears me, who would permit his dog to be thus treated. There is no spot on the habita-

a more efficient punishment. He said that "The difficulty in regard to this matter has been, that in framing articles for the government of the Navy, three things have been overlooked, which ought never to be lost sight of. First, that an American sailor is an American

He added:

"We hear a great deal of the delin of sailors. There are delinquencies of officers, as well as of sailors. There are officers in the Navy, as well as sailors, who ought not to be there. If you desire to prepare the Navy for the exigencies of war, if you desire to preserve your ancient renown as a naval power, you must, in my judgment, abolish the lash, and adopt a system of rewards and punishments in ts stead. You must abolish the liquor ration : you must alter the whole system of the recruiting service; in one word, you must purge the Navy of all its foul stuff, in high places as wel as low places; and you must lay broad and deep the foundation of your naval greatness in the character of the COMMON SAILOR."

Mr. Badger dissented from the views of Mr. Stockton, as did Mr. Mallory. Mr. Gwin expressed a desire to give his views on the question, when the further consideration of the subject was postposed until Monday.

A. GYURMAN AND HIS JOURNAL.

We have seen the first number of a newspaper, printed in German, and issued in New ork, by A. Gyurman & F. Wutschel.

The first-named gentleman was formerly onnected with Kossuth in the publication of a newspaper in Hungary, and was subsequently the editor of the official paper of his Government. As an introduction to the American Public he inserts in his first number the following note from Governor Kossuth :

"NEW YORK. December 22, 1851 "Upon your inquiry, in which way you could erve the cause of your father-land, and that of liberty, in your present position as an exile, I reply, that you could essentially serve the cause to which you have devoted yourself for many years with so much talent, perseverance and patriotism, if, particularly now, when the struggle between freedom and despotism has been renewed, you would again tread the path of journalism, on which you gained for yourself so honorable a position—firmly convinced that your industry will be congratulated and accompanied by the merited sympathy of all lovers of "Mr. Adolph Gyurman, late editor

of the official paper, Koezloenz." The number of the paper containing this note has also the Prospectus, which, after defining the position of the editors on Foreign

Policy, states their views on domestic questions "1. The slavery question. With regard to it, we consider the Compromise no settled solution, but a provisional law, for the abrogation of which, at least so far as the extradition of slaves

s concerned, we will employ all the means which public organ can command.
"2. Land reform. We defend the principle of land reform, and contend against monopoly

"3. The policy of the Union in respect to Central America. With reference to this point, we stand on the ground Monroe took, that every interference of European Powers in the affairs of the American Continent will un hesitatingly be rejected. "4. The tariff question; and 5, that of internal

mprovements, (canals, rivers, and harbors.)
As we do not raise these questions to the stand our principles, but rather consider them f the same in our paper.

(A+ all the elections we will, therefore, take estions of convenience, we give free discussion

particular notice of the three enumerated prin-

A mean attempt was made by the New York Herald to convict Kossuth of unfairness and inconsistency, by assuming that he was responsi ble for this Prospectus, because he wrote the note recommending M. Gyurman to publish newspaper. This was as silly as it was mean Kossuth merely recommended that he should devote himself to journalism, and did not undertake to prescribe what course he should the lash in the navy. He said that the preva-lence of the idea that our national ships can-naper. No course of policy is marked out for paper. No course of policy is marked out for what shall be his platform of principles in re gard to domestic questions, nor is there any thing in the letter which makes him responsi ble for the conduct of any newspaper.

We observe in the newspapers a card from the Secretary of Kossuth, denying that he has any connection with the paper, any control

over it, any responsibility for it. "You are authorized to state that Governor Kossuth has no connection whatever with that paper. The facts are, briefly, that Mr. Gyurnan applied for advice how best to occupy h time and serve the cause of his country. this. Governor Kossuth replied (as may be see by his letter) to this effect: 'You are a distinguished journalist; follow your profession, and you will thereby obtain opportunities of serving your country.

CONGRESSIONAL BANQUET.—The Washing on correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says of the Congressional Banquet, which took place on the evening of the 7th, in

honor of Kossuth "The Congressional banquet last night was a grand and imposing affair, and exceeded any entertainment of the kind which I have ever witnessed here, except the complimentary din ner to Mr. Clay, on the occasion of his retire ent from the Senate. It was served in admi rable style, and conducted with a propriety worthy of the occasion, the guest, and Congress. The spacious and beautiful ladies' ordinary of the National Hotel was gracefully dec rated with appropriate flags. midway in the saloon, M. Kossuth was seated between the presiding officers of the two Houses, with Mr. Webster on the extreme left. Every seat prepared for the occasion was occupied, and some were unexpectedly introduced. The speech of Kossuth was one of the most finished productions of his pen, abounding in

passages of beauty and pathos. Mr. Webster, being called out, delivered peech, which seemed to have been prepared with great care. He announced his adhesio to all the principles he had proclaimed in his celebrated speech on the Greek revolution, and his Hulsemann letter: he commented with se erity on the oppressions of Europe, argued strongly in favor of the nationality of Hun gary, and denounced Intervention against Liberty. His position and name will give his remarks great importance in the judgment of Europe, and his doctrines will be received as those which control the administration of the

Government. Messrs. Cass and Douglas were subs quently called out. We left before they spoke ut we are informed that the former commi ted himself decidedly to the policy of Interven tion against Intervention, though, as he requested the reporters not to publish his renarks till revised, he may qualify his position ble globe, known to me, where a man would be permitted to seize upon a dog, and lash him until he cut the flesh from off his ribs, and the in print. The latter took occasion to manifes a vehement sympathy with Ireland and indignation against England.

> THE NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION .- A Paris orrespondent of the Commercial Advertise writing under date of the 19th ult., says: "The new constitution to be 'granted' by the President after his election, is already shadowed forth. According to well-informed parties, it is likely to be as follows: "A Council of State, to be named by the

"A Council of State, to be named by the President.

"A Senate of eighty members, forty-one to be named by the President, and thirty-nine by the Councils Generals, from a list of candidates made out by the President.

"A Legislative Chamber of two hundred and fifty. Each commune is to name an elector by universal suffrage. The number of these electors will be 86,000. They are then to name five hundred representatives. From this list

five hundred representatives. From this list of five hundred, the President will select two of five hundred the President will select two hundred and fifty, who are to form the Chamber. "The President to be elected for ten years, with the title of Regent of the Republic. He shall be responsible, unless the communal elect-

ors shall, three times consecutively, return a body of representatives out of whom the Presi-dent shall be unable to select a Chamber in his avor, when, if they refuse the budget, he is to

"The press to be free; but not to call in question 'religion,' the 'rights of property,' or the existing social organization."

LITERARY NOTICES.

DERAMLAND BY DAYLIGHT. A Panorama of Romance. By Caroline Chesebro. Redfield, New York. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue. Washington

It is with sincere pleasure that we greet the appearance of this charming volume, by one of he truest women and noblest writers of our country. The authoress here gives us a select number of her many graceful and pleasing sketches. We miss some old favorites; but, on the whole, we think the collection shows judguent and discrimination. The spirit and purpose of our authoress can

only be spoken of in terms of hearty praise. In her slightest sketches we find loyal recognitions of the divinity of truth and "the beauty of hoiness." From the beautiful dedication to the close, her volume overflows with tender home affections. She gives strong voice to the principles of justice and freedom: she inculcates with touching eloquence, lessons of charity, of natience, endurance, and cheerful trust in God; she paints, with a masterly hand, pictures of humble self-sacrifice, and the utmost devotion of great and loving hearts. We feel that, though not devoid of mirth and sunshine. hers has not been a holyday-life. She is evidently "acquainted with grief," yet one whose nature has been deepened, not darkened, by sorrow. So much the fresher and sweeter is the breath of her sympathy, both for the joyful and the sad, that it rises through tears; as the perfume of the rose is richest when the daw is

We have not the space for particular com nents upon all our favorites in this volume of stories, but shall claim the privilege of saying that there is one for which we have a peculiar liking—the first we remember to have read under the name of "Caroline C-." "The Coquette" is an old subject, represented in a manner both original and truthful-an old picture, re-touched and hung in a new light. We would especially commend it to that perecuted portion of womankind whose youth. beauty, and vivacity, are taken as prima facie vidence of the capital crimes of coquetry, flirtation, deliberate captivation, and manslaughter

UTTERANCE: or Private Voices to the Public Heart A Collection of Home-Poems. By Caroline A. Briggs. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania

These poems are the strong and varied outpourings of one of the most genuine and earnest spirits of the time. There is much of promise, much also of praiseworthy accomplishment, in this volume. We heartily welcome its appearance, and wish it all the success which such noble-toned thought, such clear, strong utterances of faith, and hope, and lofty aspiration, leserve. Among our favorites in this collec tion we will only name "Night," "Strife and Peace," and "The Rain." The last is peculiarly fresh, musical, and spirited. It falls upon the ear like the sound of a sudden summer shower It is a delight and a refreshment to read it: for it flows and glistens with the pure and liquid poetry of nature.

DEATH-BED SCENES. By D. W. Clark, D. D. New York : Lane & Scott. For sale by A. Gray, Wash

From glancing through this volume, we should suppose it one of the most interesting religious works of the day. It contains some beautiful and touching sketches, and some things for whose preservation, it strikes us, the world will be no better or happier.

THE POWER OF CHRISTIAN BENEVOLENCE ILLUS-TRATED IN THE LIFE AND LABORS OF MARY LYON. Compiled by Edward Hitchcock, D. D., L. L. D. President of Amherst College. Third edition. Hopkins, Bridgeman, & Co., Northampton, For sale by Franck Taylor. Pennsylvania avenue.

We have not space to say all we would of this interesting memoir. Miss Lyon was the well-known and well-beloved principal of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary; and this volume surely needs no recommendation to the friends of education and to the religious com-

SELECT POETRY FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH. With an Introduction by Tryon Edwards, D. D. First American, from the twelfth London edition. With alterations and improvements. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

This is quite the best collection of the kind we remember to have seen. The noems are by the best English and American authors, and, though not all in every sense comprehendable by the very young-though their thought is often too large and high for the undeveloped intellect, the feeble reason of the child-yet their pure, fresh, and kindly spirit can but sink deep into his tender heart, with the very nourshment of Heaven. There are in the volume ome light, gay, and graceful poems, thought in those fine, aerial forms which ever captivate the imagination of the child, and allure him into the realm of taste and beauty, as a chase after butterflies leads him into pleasant and lowery places.

NOVELTIES OF THE NEW WORLD; Or, The Adventures and Discoveries of the First Explorers of North America. By Joseph Banvard, author of Plymouth and the Pilgrims." With illustrations Boston: Gould & Lincoln. For sale as above. This we should pronounce a very valuable nd interesting work-full of wonders, trage-

dies, and "strange, eventful histories." Not

least among its merits, the volume is a marvelous specimen of condensation. THE EXCELLENT WOMAN, AS DESCRIBED IN THE BOOK OF PROVERBS. With an Introduction, by W. B. Sprague, D. D., author of "Letters to a Daughter," &c. Embellished with numerous illustrations, by Baker. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue,

This is emphatically a manufactured bookpremeditated, cogitated, resolved upon, and perpetrated with benevolence aforethoughtand not one of those predestinated and necessitated. nasitur-non-fit-ish works which come to satisfy some need and fill some waiting place. But probably it will find a place on many a worthy and thrifty matron's centre table, if not in her heart, as the rule of her life and the guide of her actions. Woman has been so pertinaciously preached to of late, that, confused by the multitude of her advisers, she seems about to turn a deaf ear to all, and gang

GUIDE TO THE SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE OF THINGS FAMILIAR. By Rev. Dr. Brewer, Trinity Hall, Cambridge. New York: Francis & Co. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue,

her ain gait.

On the face of it, a very useful work.

CLEVELAND TRUE DEMOCRAT .- The Cleveand True Democrat has lately appeared in a greatly enlarged and much improved form. It one of the ablest, most spirited, and plain-spoken papers we receive. It is published as a weekly, tri-weekly, and daily, by Thomas Brown, and edited by J. C. Vaughan and Geo. Bradburn, who go not only against Oppression at home, but Despotism abroad.

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EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PARIS.

PARIS, December 19, 1851. To the Editor of the National Era: I saw the "stroke of State," as it is here termed, from its incipiency, having spent next to the last day's sitting in the Chamber of Deputies; and I am bound to say—residing, as I did. in the midst of the struggle, adjacent to the Elysee, and being on the Boulevards while the battle was raging there, and amid all the terrors of volleys of musketry, the booming of cannon, and the charge of horse, in the midst of a city of over a million of souls—that the people actually sympathized with Napoleon rather than the insurgents! Some say that thousands were slain, many of the innocent as well as the guilty; and I have seen the lingering victims in the hospitals, on the confines of death, from the terrible gun-shot wounds—all, all calculated to excite the people, and bring sympathy to the enraged Deputies, who, in some cases, of course, were burning with the fire of French ardor for vengeance; and yet there has been no real sympathy with the fallen dynesty showing home. dynasty—showing how a great Assembly can sink by senseless factions and the dishonest refusal of suffrage, the first birthright of Republicans. When will politicians learn, in the Old World, that it is SAFEST, after all, to trust the whole people? Now, if Louis chooses, he may immortalize himself as a real patriot; or, what is more to be feared, he may make a pretext of is more to be feared, he may make a pretext of insurrections that may arise, to mount the Empire, which will fail, probably, if tried, and all will be lost! O, that some good genius might whisper in his ear, "Thy way is open to perpetual greatness as a wise President; but keep thy eye singly upon the gulf that yawns for any Emperor of France!" The people now think that they are represented by Prince Louis, and they will bear much for his great hit in restoring suffrage. But the frost-work of apparent order will melt into anarchy—into anything rather than a despotism—by name and the sufficient of the sufficient of the suffrage.

hereditary.

But of course regular European correspondents will have kept the Era fully posted up in all particulars, or I might go into details. Do not, however, rely upon the sinister though able "Times" on the one hand, nor the ready slaves of Legitimacy, the "Post" and "Standard," on the other. I doubt, after all, whether, in the present disunited state of all factions in n the present disunited state of all factions in France, it would not be a dire calamity to the nation for any accident to happen to Louis Na poleon just now. I remain, very respectfully, notwithstanding the French Dictatorship, as ever, a true

DEMOCRAT.

LETTERS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Washington, January 9, 1852. A topic of interest here, even in the midst of this Hungarian dispensation, is the speech of Commodore Stockton, delivered in the Senate on Wednesday morning, against the memorial praying for the re-establishment of flogging in the navy. It was indeed a noble effort, strong and earnest in its reasoning, containing many passages of genuine eloquence, of pathos, and poetic beauty, and throughout it was informed with a manly, just, and humane spirit. Such words, from such a source, cannot fail

to reach the hearts of the people, and to call forth a strong and unmistakable response. Thank God for the token! Whenever we hear such words in our legislative halls—hear our rulers abjured to "do justly and love our rulers ablured to "do justly and love mercy;" whenever we see the dignity of manhood recognised by our laws—a reverence for man, as man, entering into their spirit, let us take heart, and look forward with renewals of faith to the time when God's image shall nowhere be degraded and imbruted by stripes and chain and whenever the stripes and chain and the results and the second shall are seen to the stripes and chain and the second stripes. and chains, and when cruelty and oppression shall lapse into frightful traditions scarce credted of men.
You have read with keen interest, I am sure

General Shields' brief speech was, we think, graceful and spirited; and General Cass went further than we looked to see him, yet did not commit himself to any perilous degree. Oh, they feel their way over slippery places with the most consummate caution, these veteran politicians; and their utmost abandon of en-thusiasm is measured and weighed by the nicest calculation and the subtlest expediency. We attended the Eighth of January ban

quet; the Democrats, more gallant than the Whigs, having made place for the ladies. This was my first hearing of Kossuth in a regular speech—a pleasure whose thrilling recollection will go with me through this life, at least. I strove, but vainly, I fear, to analyze the power of the orator—that resistless and subtle influence with which he permeates rather than subjugates the minds of the multitude. He does not oversweep them with the tidal flow o his genius, which must ebb again and leave all bare and brackish; he rather strikes the rock that holds imprisoned the fresh springs of life— till the deep-hid and unsuspected waters gush forth. He does not shame their poverty with the wealth of his nature, but rather points with a magic wand to the buried treasures of their own. He does not so much overwhelm their reason with his argument, or storm it by his passion, as he appeals to the deep, primal, universal sentiment of humanity; he plays on all the finer chords of the fleart with a delicate, aerial, almost divine touch; he subdues and melts the soul with the majesty of sorrow and

the eloquence of tears.

Next to the sweet, sad persuasion of his pa-Next to the sweet, sad persuasion of his pathos, I would place his most marvellous tact. I think no man living can equal him here. This rarest and happiest attribute of genius is often too lightly esteemed and confounded with mere cunning. When its exercise involves no sacrifice of moral principle, it gives a peculiar, an indescribable delight—a sort of artistic pleasure.

A witty friend who was with us last night remarked, that at one moment the prophetic fervor, the Isaiah-like sublimity of the speaker, might lead us to believe his lips touched with a coal from God's altar; at the next, by some delicate flattery, conveyed in a tribute to our glorious dead, or in a quotation from some living national idol—a quotation so brought in it would seem that no other words in the wide world would express his thought; by such masterly hits, such nice, exquisite, ideal compliments, we are inclined to think he has also made a pilgrimage to the Emerald Isle, and kined its grant and are inclined.

kissed its renowned and magical stone.

I know that there are those of the bolder re formers and moral leaders—sturdy wielders of the battle-axe and broad-sword—who hold that tact is the light weapon of the politician, and has no place in the armory of truth. Yet, in some battles for the Right, have not strong and well-directed blows with axe and broad-sword failed, while some wandering, light-winged arrow has pierced to the heart of the Wrong?

Tact, when used for a noble purpose, rises to the dignity of wisdom. The compass of ab-stract right, the mariner's reliance on the broad sweep of "life's solemn sea," is not suffi-cient when he gets in a strait between Scylla

and Charybdis It was with a sort of sanctified tact that Paul was inspired when he made that brave but most cautious and politic speech before "the very ancient and venerable court of the

Areopagus," beginning: "Ye men of Athens, I see in all places that you are very religious."

Kossuth's best eloquence is not fervid declamation, but a serious and subdued utterance mation, but a serious and subdued utterance of earnest conviction. His assertions are not startling, but calm and solemn. There is something sublime in his unconsciousness; in a manner simple as nature itself, he will give voice to a sentiment which comes upon you like an apocalypse of truth. What are revelations to

apocatypee of truth. What are revelations to us seem but old truisms to him—every-day and all-time beliefs.

When he sets rolling in our moral heavens his great and sphered thoughts, we almost believe them new creations, with so much primal beauty he invests them, so freshly are they baptized with morning light. But as in the deepest foundations of our earth we find traces of a foregone existence of measureless duration, so foregone existence of measureless duration, so those great moral truths, under all their new-ness of form, bear the stamp of God's eternity, and are "from everlasting to everlasting." In these days of incalculable progress and electric thought, we may well thank Heaven for

on the old, rusty and discordant chord of ha-tional jealousy and animosity.

After the speech of General Cass, which was interesting and in good taste, the speaking took a tone decidedly Tammany-hallish—the liberty fire went down, and party fire blazed high. Even before Kossuth left the hall, the fair spirit Even before Kossuth left the hall, the fair spirit of Freedom had been dethroned, and the genius of Locofocoism ruled the hour. But this was a great party occasion, and the "whole duty," the "chief end," of a Democrat is to hold on to the party and glorify Jackson.

Yet on the whole it was a brilliant assembly.

Yet on the whole it was a brilliant assembly. Here were any number of "the bone and sinew," looking marvellously like the gentlemen they protest to their honest constituents they are not; very well disguised, certainly, in dress coats and white waistcoats; scores of the "hard-fisted" in white kids, with a decided air of fashion, in place of the fabulous roughness and toughness with which they canvassed their districts

But it is time I bade you good morning.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

nother Slave Case—Appalling and Mysterious Death resulting therefrom-Comments. BALTIMORE, January 5, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era: A slave case is now pending in this city, under the old system of catch them where you can, process or no process of law, which has presented incidents and characteristics of the

been residing, followed McCreary and his victim in hot pursuit, accompanied by several other residents of the township, in their working clothes. The pursuing party found prompt and kind advisers here, and counsel of proper nerve, and caused McCreary to be forthwith arrested on the charge of kidnapping. He was brought before Justice Pennington, and a preliminary hearing was heard. This developed important but contradictory testimony, to the effect, on the part of the claimant, that Rachel was his slave, and had escaped from his service some four years ago; and, on the part of the some four years ago; and, on the part of the defence, that she had been known, in Pennsyl-

You have read with keen interest, I am sure, the accounts of our two greatest Kossuth demonstrations—the Congressional banquet and the Jackson festival.

Webster's speech was almost all we could have wished for, and more than we hoped for. It was like a resurrection of his long-buried and almost-forgotten better self. Will this be received as an eleventh-hour repentance, or will the people forbid the ark of freedom to be the Juggernaut of Slavery, and with service "alacrity" removing the last merciful impediments from its desolating path?

Some lour years ago, and, the had been known, in Pennsyl-defence, that she had been known, in Pennsyl-defence, that she had been living more than "four years" in the family of Mr. Miller.

This latter most important and seemingly conclusive testimony was given by Mr. Miller; but the Justice was not-willing to receive it as or officially conclusive, and accordingly continued the case till next Wednesday, when a further hearing was to have been had. The woman was committed to the city prison, and Miller and Most of clothing, as had most others of them. They were ushered for the night into a long room where many other men, of all ages, sizes, and shades of complexion, were assembled, and it four the city prison, and Miller and Most of clothing, as had most others of the while she had been living more than "four years" in the family of Mr. Miller.

This latter most important and seemingly conclusive testimony was given by Mr. Miller; but the Justice was not-willing to receive it as the properties of the sum of some four years and the fence of the sum of some four years and shout half a dozen others of the the St. Clare estate, were turned over to the loving kindness of Mr. Skeggs, the keeper of a depot on — street, to await the auction next day.

Tom had with him quite a sizable trunk full of clothing, as had most others of them. They were unaution of clothing and Most other of the case than the conclusive testimony was given by Mr. Miller; but the Justice was not-willing to rece (vide the contrasting bail required in the Chap-lin and other cases.) The parties immediately took the Philadelphia cars for their homes, the friends of the woman entering for the Havre de Grace station, McCreary for Elkton. When he train arrived at Havre de Grace, Miller was missing. His travelling companions re-turned to Stemmer's Run—a watering place turned to Stemmer's Run—a watering place about eleven miles from this city—where it was ascertained Miller was seen to leave the cars. There they inquired and searched in vain, with the worst apprehensions as to his possible fate, "foul play" entering into their speculative fears as not an altogether improbable resort of the slave-catching craft. On the news of Miller's disappearance reaching this city, it created not a little surprise and excitement, as may be supposed.

A night of suspense passed away, without tidings from the missed one. Next morning, while some workmen, in the neighborhood of Stemmer's Run, were going to their work, they were startled by the appalling sight of the

were startled by the appalling sight of the stiffened body of poor Miller, suspended to a sappling, with a handkerchief fastened to the tree, and another around his neck, the latter of which was recognised as his own. Efforts at resuscitation were made, but in vain. An inquest was had, and a verdict of "Death by Suicide" (?) was made up.

Thus is "out of the way" the accusing and

principal witness against McCreary—a result which, it is feared, has shut off all hope for the which, it is teared, has shut off all hope for the release of poor Rachel from the fangs of Slavery! Of this, however, we shall know more on Wednesday, and until then let us hope for the best, trusting that fresh testimony, to supply in some degree that strangled in the death of poor Miller, may be produced.

PROCEEDINGS ON WEDNESDAY.

PROCEEDINGS ON WEDNESDAY.

BALTIMORE, January 12, 1852.

McCreary's trial for kidnapping came off (was commenced, rather) on Wednesday, according to assignment, before Justice Pennington. C. J. M. Gwinn, our first prosecuting attorney elected by the popular voice, and Messrs. Norris and Hoops, appeared for the State and the prosecution. The defence was conducted by Messrs. Preston, Maulsby. Pitts, and Philip Francis Thomas. Of the latter, all but Mr. Preston, are understood to be volunteers for the occasion. A large number of witnesses from the neighborhood of the scene of the kidnapping were in attendance, to back the affidavit of the late Mr. Miller, on which McCreary was held to bail. They came in the greater number because of the impression, which certain of our pro-slavery papers and people attempted to produce, that Miller had hung himself under the impulse of remorse for perjury. The witnesses, whose respectability and varacity have been most satisfactorily vouched for, all have sworn, in the most direct terms, to the interior the kidearned cit Rachel Parker as BALTIMORE, January 12, 1852. have been most satisfactorily vouched for, all have sworn, in the most direct terms, to the identity of the kidnapped girl, Rachel Parker, as the daughter of a neighbor of theirs, the latter of whom they had known, long before the birth of Rachel, as a free woman—adding, in answer to cross questions, that they had not a shadow of a doubt on the subject. One of them resides within a quarter of a mile of Mr. Miller's, whence the girl was kidnapped, and another has had her employed as a nurse in his family. But not only this: A lady in this city, to whom the claimant's chattel was at service at the time of her alleged absconding, four years ago, to Pennsylvania, and of whom he desired to make a witness, testified, not only that she had refused thus to serve him by asserting identity, that the server of the most and the girl' that lived with her.

But, although this strong array of the most direct and clear testimony was given for the recognition some four or five witnesses (in.

But, although this strong array of the most direct and clear testimony was given for the prosecution, some four or five witnesses (including the real owner, a Mrs. Dickahut, the mother-in-law of the formal claimant, Mr. Schoolfield,) came forward and swore, to their positive and unequivocal belief, that the girl in question was the slave of the claimant! Some of them founded their impression, when cross-questioned, upon her "remarkable resemblance" to the mother of the slave they sought; but still they were positive as to the question of identity. Their girl having not been seen by most of them for upwards of four years, and by some of them not for a longer period, while the free girl had been seen up to the very period of her abduction, a couple of weeks only ago, presents a clear preponderance in favor of freedom, as you will perceive; and it ought to con-

was missed by his travelling companions direct-ly after leaving the Baltimore Depot, he having been last seen there standing on the platform, smoking a segar! The story of his having gone safely to Stemmer's Run was given to the pa-pers by Schoolfield himself, and was made to pers by Schoolfield himself, and was made to serve the very convenient purpose of the hypothesis, so freely indulged in, that he got off the train eleven miles from town, "where neither McCreary nor his accomplices could be present to harm him," and there "hung himself," under "remorse for perjury and the fear of being hung for treason!"

Our papers for to-morrow will probably furnish you the final result of both the investigations connected with this very remarkable case, in time for your next paper.

J. E. S.

n time for your next paper.

For the National Era. [COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.] UNCLE TOM'S CABIN:

LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE. CHAPTER XXIX.

A slave warehouse! Perhaps some of my readers conjure up horrible visions of such a place. They fancy some foul, obscure den, some horrible Tartarus "informis, ingens, cui lumen ademptum." But no, innocent friend; in these days men have learned the art of sinpresented incidents and characteristics of the most novel and appalling character. The facts, so far as I have been enabled to collect them, stand thus:

On Wednesday of last week the notorious slave-catcher of Elkton, Maryland, Thomas McCreary, brought on to this city, and lodged in the slave-pen of the Messrs. Campbell, a colored woman named Rachel Parker, whom he tore away from her home in West Nottingham, Pennsylvania, as the alleged chattel of a Mr. Schoolfield, a lottery dealer of Baltimore. Joseph C. Miller, with whom the woman had been residing, followed McCreary and his victim in hot pursuit, accompanied by several

New Orleans is a house externally not much unlike many others, kept with neatness; and where every day you may see arranged, under a sort of shed along the outside, rows of men and women, who stand there as a sign of the property sold within.

Then you shall be courteously entreated to call and examine, and shall find an abundance of husbands, wives, brothers, sisters, fathers, mothers, and young children, to be "sold separately, or in lots to suit the convenience of the purchaser;" and that soul immortal, once bought with blood and anguish by the Son of God, when the earth shook, and the rocks rent, and the graves were opened, can be sold, leased, mortgaged, exchanged for groceries or dry goods, to suit the phases of trade or the fancy of the purchaser. of the purchaser.

It was a day or two after the conversation

said Mr. Skeggs, the keeper. "My people are always so merry. Sambo, I see!" he said, speaking approvingly to a burly negro who was performing tricks of low buffoonry which occasioned the shouts which Tom had heard.

As might be imagined, Tom was in no humor to join these proceedings, and therefore setting his trunk as far as possible from the noisy group, he sat down on it and leaned his face against the wall.

The dealers in the human article make scruther the same article make scruther th

convenient, healthy place—often a watering place—to be fattened. Here they are fed full daily, and because some incline to pine, a fiddle is kept commonly going among them, and they are made to dance daily; and he who refuses to be merry—in whose soul thoughts of wife or child or home are too strong for him to be gay—is marked as sullen and dangerous, and subjected to all the evils which the ill will of an utterly irresponsible and hardened man can inflict upon him. Briskness, alertness, and cheerfulness of appearance, especially before observers, are constantly enforced upon them, both by the hope of thereby getting a good master, and the fear of all that the driver may bring upon them if they prove unsaleable.

"What dat ar nigger doin here?" said Samboomie are to Toron of the Mr. Sharger had

bo, coming up to Tom, after Mr. Skeggs had left the room. Sambo was a full black, of great size, very lively, voluble, and full of trick

and grimace.
"What you doin here?" said Sambo, comin up to Tom, and poking him facetiously in the de. "Meditatin, eh?"
"I am to be sold at the auction to-morrow,

"I am to be sold at the auction to-morrow," said Tom, quietly.

"Sold at auction—haw! haw! boys, aint this yer fuss? I wish't I was gwine that ar way—tell ye, wouldn't I make em laugh? But how is it—dis yer whole lot gwine to-morrow?" said Sambo, laying his hand freely on Adolph's shoulder.

"Please to let me alone," said Adolph, fiercely, straightening himself up with extreme disgust.

niggers—kind o' cream color, ye know, scent-ed!" said he, coming up to Adolph and snuffing. "Oh, Lor, he'd do for a tobaccer shop; they could keep him to scent snuff! Lor, he'd keep-a whole shop agwine—he would!" "I say, keep off, can't you?" said Adolph,

enraged.

"Lor, now, how touchy we is—we white niggers! Look at us, now!" and Sambo gave a ludicrous imitation of Adolph's manner; "here's de airs and graces. We's been in a

"here's de airs and graces. We's been in a good family, I spees."

"Yes," said Adolph; "I had a master that could have bought you all for old truck!"

"Laws, now, only think," said Sambo, "the gentlemens that we is!"

"I belonged to the St. Clare family," said Adolph, proudly.

"Lor, you did! Be hanged if they ar'n't lucky to get shet of ye. Spects they's gwine to trade ye off with a lot o' cracked teapots and sich like!" said Sambo, with a provoking grin. Adolph, enraged at this taunt, flew furiously at his adversary, swearing and striking on every side of him. The rest laughed and shouted, and the uproar brought the keeper to the door.

the corresponding agencies, the steam power and the telegraph.

A quarter of a century ago, the words even of Kossuth's such as the telegraph.

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A quarter of a century ago, the words even and the bear of the corresponding agencies, the steam of the population of the corresponding agencies. The corresponding agencies and the telegraph.

A quarter of a century ago, the words even and the bear of the corresponding agencies. The corresponding agencies and the corresponding agencies and the corresponding agencies. The corresponding agencies and the corresponding agencies and the leaf of the corresponding agencies. The corresponding agencies and the corresponding agencies and the corresponding agencies. The corresponding agencies and the leaf and th all years from childhood to old age, lying now asleep. Here is a fine bright girl of ten years, whose mother was sold out yesterday, and who to-night cried herself to sleep when nobody was looking at her. Here a worn old negress, whose thin arms and callous fingers tell of hard toil, waiting to be sold to-morrow, as a cast-off article, for what can be got for her; and some forty or fifty others, with heads variously enveloped in blankets or articles of clothing, lie stretched around them. But in a corner, sitting apart from the rest, are two females of a more interesting appearance than common. One of these is a respectably-dressed mulatto woman between forty and fifty, with soft eyes and a gentle and pleasing physiognomy. She has on her head a high-raised turban, made of a gay red Madma handkerchief of the first quality, and her dress is neatly fitted, and of good material, showing that she has been provided for with a pareful hand. By her side, and nestling closely to her, is a young girl of the side of the area, were now occupied by milant and talented gentlemen, enthusiastically forcing up, in English and French commingled, the bids of connoisseurs in their various wares. A third one, on the other side, still unoccupied, was surrounded by a group, waiting the moment of sale to begin. And here we may recognise the St. Clare servants—Tom, Adolph, and others; and there too, Susan and Emmeline—awaiting their turn with anxious and dejected faces. Various spectators, intending to purtant distributions, and commenting on their various wares. A third one, on the other side, still unoccupied, was surrounded by a group, waiting the moment of sale to begin. And here we may recognise the St. Clare servants—Tom, Adolph, and others; and there too, Susan and Emmeline—awaiting their turn with anxious and dejected faces. Various spectators, intending to purtant of the sale to begin. And here we may recognise the St. Clare servants—Tom, Adolph, and others; and there too, Susan and Emmeline—awaiting their turn with anxious an

She has the same soft, dark eye, with longer lashes, and her curling hair is of a luxuriant lashes, and her curling hair is of a luxuriant brown. She also is dressed with great neatness, and her white delicate hands betray very little acquaintance with servile toil. These two are to be sold to-morrow in the same lot with the St. Clare servants; and the gentleman to whom they belong, and to whom the money for their sale is to be transmitted, is a member of a Christian church in New York, who will receive the money, and go thereafter to the sacrament of his Lord and theirs, and think no more of it.

These two, whom we shall call Susan and Emmeline, had been the personal attendants of an amiable and pious lady of New Orleans, by whom they had been tarefully and piously instructed and trained. They had been taught

more of it.

These two, whom we shall call Susan and Emmeline, had been the personal attendants of an amiable and pious lady of New Orleans, by whom they had been tarefully and piously instructed and trained. They had been taught to read and write, diligently instructed in the to read and write, diligently instructed in the to read and write, diligently instructed in the second trained to the necessity, sir of selecting, out of two hundred men, one absolute owner and Orleans, who attached the real estate, (these two articles and a lot of plantation hands being, as we have said, a Christian man, and a resident in a free State, felt some uneasiness on the subject. He didn't like trading in slaves and souls of men—of course he didn't; but then there were thirty thousand dollars in the ease, and that was rather too much money to be lost for a principle; and so, after much con-sidering and asking advice from those that he knew would advise to suit him, Brother B. wrote to his lawyer to dispose of the business in the way that seemed to him the most suitable, and remit the proceeds.

The day after the letter arrived in New

Orleans, Susan and Emmeline were attached, and sent to the depot to await a general auction on the following morning; and as they glimmer faintly upon us in the moonlight which steals through the grated window, we may listen to their conversation. Both are weeping, each quietly, that the other may not hear. "Mother, just lay your head on my lap, and ee if you can't sleep a little," says the girl,

trying to appear calm.
"I haven't any heart to sleep, Em; I can't; it's the last night we may be together."

"Oh, mother, don't say so; perhaps we shall get sold together—who knows?"

"If 'twas anybody's else case, I should say

so, too, Em," said the woman; "but I'm so feard of losin you that I don't see anything but "Why, mother, the man said we were both likely, and would sell well."

Susan remembered the man's looks and

words. With a deadly sickness at her heart, she remembered how he had looked at Emmeline's hands, and lifted up her curly hair, and pronounced her a first-rate article. Susan had been trained as a Christian, brought up in the daily reading of the Bible, and had the same horror of her child's being sold to a life of have; but she had no hope—no protection.

"Mother, I think we might do first rate, if

ou could get a place as cook, and I as chamber-maid or seamstress, in some family. I dare say we shall. Let's both look as bright and lively as we can, and tell all we can do, and perhaps we shall," said Emmeline. "I want you to brush your hair all back

straight, to-morrow." said Susan.
"What for, mother? I don't look well that way."
"Yes, but you'll sell better so."

"I don't see why," said the child.

"Respectable families would be more apt to buy you, if they saw you looked plain and deent, as if you wasn't trying to look hand-some. I know their ways better 'n you do," said Susan.
"Well, mother, then I will."

"And, Emmeline, if we shouldn't ever see ach other again after to-morrow—if I'm sold way up on a plantation somewhere, and you somewhere else—always remember how you've been brought up, and all missis has told you; take your Bible with you, and your hymn-bcok; and if you're faithful to the Lord, he'll

oe faithful to you."

So speaks the poor soul, in sore discouragement; for she knows that to-morrow any man, ment; for she knows that to-morrow any man, however vile and brutal, however godless and merciless, if he only has money to pay for her, may become owner of her daughter, body and soul; and then, how is the child to be faithful? She thinks of all this, as she holds her daughter in her arms, and wishes that she were not handerne and attractive. handsome and attractive. It seems almost an aggravation to her to remember how purely and piously—how much above the ordinary lot—she has been brought up. But she has no resort but to pray, and many such prayers to God have gone up from those same trim, neatly-arranged respectable slave prisons—prayers which God has not forgotten, as a coming day shall show; for it is written, "Who causeth one of these little ones to offend, it were better for im that a mill-stone were hanged about his

nim that a mill-stone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depths of the sea."

The soft, earnest, quiet moonbeam looks in fixedly, marking the bars of the grated win-dows on the prostrate, sleeping forms. The mother and daughter are singing together a wild and melancholy dirge, common as a funeral hymn among the slaves:

Oh, where is weeping Mary?
Oh, where is weeping Mary?
'Rived in the goodly land.
She is dead and gone to Heaven;
She is dead and gone to Heaven;
'Rived in the goodly land.

These words, sung by voices of a peculis and melancholy sweetness, in an air which seemed like the sighing of earthly despair, floated through the dark prison rooms with a pathetic cadence, as verse after verse was breathed out:

Oh, where are Paul and Silas?
Oh, where are Paul and Silas?
Gone to the goodly land.
They are dead and gone to Heaven;
They are dead and gone to Heaven;
Rived in the goodly land. Sing on, poor souls; the night is short,

Sing on, poor souls; the night is short, and the morning will part you forever!

But now it is morning, and everybody is astir, and the worthy Mr. Skeggs is busy and bright, for a lot of goods is to be fitted out for auction. There is a bright look-out on the toilet; injunctions passed around to every one to put on their best face and be spry; and now all are arranged in a circle for a last review, before they are marched up to the Bourse.

Mr. Skeggs, with his palmetto on and his cigar in his mouth, walks around to put farewell touches on his wares.

"How's this?" he said, stepping in front of Susan and Emmeline, "Where's your curls, gal?"

shouted, and the uproar brought the keeper to the door.

"What now, boys? Order—order!" he said, coming in and flourishing a large whip.

All fled in different directions, except Sambo, who, presuming on the favor which the keeper had to him as a licensed wag, stood his ground, ducking his head with a facetious grin whenever the master made a dive at him.

"Lor, mass'r, taint us—we's reglar stiddy—it's these yer new hands; they's real aggravation—kinder pickin at us all time."

The keeper at this turned upon Tom and Adolph, and distributing a few kicks and cuffs without much inquiry, and leaving general orders for all to be good boys and go to sleep, left the apartment.

While this scene was going on in the men's sleeping room, the reader may be curious to distributed in the man headed, to the mother. "Them curls may make a hundred dollars difference in the sale of her."

instructed and trained. They had been taught to read and write, diligently instructed in the truths of religion, and their lot had been as happy an one as it was possible to be. But the only son of their protectress had the management of her property, and by carelessness and extravagance involved it to a large amount, and at last failed. One of the largest creditors was the respectable firm of B. & Co. in New York. B. & Co. wrote to their lawyer in New Orleans, who attached the real estate (these favored, lank, hard men; and every variety stubbed-looking, commonplace men, who pick formed the most valuable part of it.) and wrote word to that effect to New York. Brother B., them into the fire or a basket with equal unconcern, according to their convenience; but he saw no St. Clare. A little before the sale commenced, a short, broad, muscular man, in a checked shirt considerably open at the bosom, and pantaloons much the worse for dirt and wear, elbows his way through the crowd, like wear, elbows his way through the crowd, like one who is going actively into a business, and, coming up to the group, begun to examine them systematically. From the moment that Tom saw him approaching, he felt an immediate and revolting horror at him, that increased as he came near. He was evidently, though short, of gigantic strength. His round, bullet head; large, light-gray eyes, with their shaggy, sandy eye-brows, and stiff, wiry, sun-burned hair, were rather unprepossessing items, it is to be confessed; his large, coarse mouth, was distended with tobacco, the juice of which from tended with tobacco, the juice of which, from time to time, he ejected from him with great time to time, he ejected from him with great decision and explosive force; his hands were immensely large, hairy, sun-burned, freckled, and very dirty, and garnished with long nails, in a very foul condition. This man proceeded to a very free personal examination of the lot. He seized Tom by the jaw, and pulled open his mouth to inspect his teeth; made him strip up his sleeve to show his muscle; turned him. round; made him jump and spring, to show his

paces.
"Where was you raised?" he added, briefly, to these investigations.
"In Kintuck, mass'r," said Tom, looking

about, as if for deliverance.
"What have you done?"
"Had care of mass'rs farm," said Tom. "Likely story," said the other, shortly, as he passed on. He paused a moment before Dolph, then spitting a discharge of tobacco juice on his well-blacked boots, and giving a contemptation with the part of the stopped before Susan and Emmeline. He put out his him, passed it over her neck and bust, felt her arms, looked at her teeth, and then pushed her back against her mother, whose patient face showed the suffering she had been going through at every motion of the hideous stran-

ger.
The girl was frightened, and began to cry. "Stop that, you minx!" said the salesman,
"no whimpering here—the sale going to begin." And accordingly the sale begun.
Adolph was knocked off at a good sum to

the young gentleman who had previously stated his intention of buying him; and the other servants of the St. Clare lot went to various

"Now, up with you, boy! d'ye hear?" said

"Now, up with you, boy! d'ye hear?" said the auctioneer to Tom.

Tom stepped upon the block, gave a few anxious looks round; all seemed mingled in a common indistinct noise—the clatter of the salesman crying off his qualifications in French and English, the quick fire of French and English bids—and almost in a moment came the final thump of the hammer, and the clear ring on the last syllable of the word "dollars," as the auctioneer announced his price and as the auctioneer announced his price, and Tom was made over—he had a master. He was pushed from the block—the short, bullet-headed man seizing him roughly by the

shoulder, pushed him to one side, saying, in narsh voice, "Stand there, you!"

Tom hardly realized anything; but still the harsh vo French, now English—down goes the hammer again—Susan is sold. She goes down from the block, stops, looks wistfully back—her daughter stretches her hands towards her. She looks with agony in the face of the man who have benefit her a regreetable middle. who has bought her—a respectable middle-aged man of benevolent countenance.

"Oh, mass'r, please do buy my daughter!"
"I'd like to, but I'm afraid I can't afford it," said the gentleman, looking with painful interest as the young girl mounted the block, and looked around her with a frightended and

timid glance.

The blood flushes painfully in her otherwise colorless cheek—her eye has a feverish fire-and her mother groans to see that she looks more beautiful than she ever saw her before. The auctioneer sees his advantage, and expa-tiates volubly in mingled French and English, and bids rise in rapid succession.

"I'll do anything in reason," said the be-

"I'll do anything in reason," said the benevolent-looking gentleman, pressing in and joining with the bids. In a few moments they have run beyond his purse. He is silent; the auctioneer grows warmer, but bids gradually drop off. It lies now between an aristocratic old citizen and our bullet-headed acquaintance. The citizen bids for a few turns, contemptuously measuring his opponent; but the bullet-head has the advantage over him, both in obstinacy and concealed length of purse, and the controversy lasts but a moment; the hammer falls—he has got the girl, body and soul, unless God help her!

Her master is Mr. Legree, who owns a cotton plantation on the Red river; she is pushed along into the same lot with Tom and two other men, and goes off, weeping as she goes.

The benevolent gentleman is sorry, but then the thing happens every day! One sees girls and mothers crying at these sales, always! it can't be helped, &c., and he walks off with his acquisition in another direction.

acquisition in another direction.

Two days after, the lawyer of the Christia

firm of B. & Co., New York, sent on their money to them. On the reverse of that draft, so ob-tained, let them write these words of the great Phymaster, to whom they shall make up their account in a future day—"When he maketh inquisition for blood, he forgetteth not the cry of the humble." PENNSYLVANIA.—The Legislature met on the

6th inst. John H. Walker (Whig) has been elected Speaker of the Senate, John S. Rhey (Dem.) Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Speaker of the House of Representatives. The message of Governor Johnston is an unusually short document. He states the State debt at \$40,114,236 being a reduction of \$700,000 within the last three years by means of the sinking fund. He urges the completion of the North Branch Canal, and advocates a change in the Tariff.

Mr. Stanly asked leave to offer a resolution, prefaced by a preamble:

Whereas information has reached Congress that there is much suffering among the exiled thungarians in New York; and whereas it is believed that they are in danger of dying of starvation, or the inclemency of the weather: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized and requested to income.

State was deputed to invite the great Magyar to money in the Treasury

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, enclosing a copy of a note from Mr. Crampton, of the British legation, communicating a resolution of the Canadian Legislative Council, expressing the satisfaction with which they have received the munificent donations from Congress, and from the Legis-latures of Vermont and New York, in aid of the re-construction of the Library of the Canalowing manly, noble, explicit expression of dian Parliament. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Chair also laid before the Senate a com-

munication from the Secretary of State of the Territory of New Mexico, enclosing copies of the acts and resolutions of the Legislature of that Territory.

Mr. Hunter reported a bill making an

appropriation of \$1,200 to fit up the Congressional document room for the temporary recep-tion of the books belonging to the Congression-al library; and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and subsequently it was

passed.

The Senate then took up the private calendar, and the following bills were ordered to be ingrossed:
A bill for the relief of W. P. Greene.
A bill for the relief of John A. McGan,

New York.
A bill for the relief of the personal repres A bill for the relief of the personal represent-atives of W. A. Slacum, deceased. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Heitzel, widow and administratrix of A. R. Heitzel, de-ceased, late assistant quartermaster in U. S.

A bill for the relief of Adjutant General Roger Jones.
A bill for the relief of the representatives f Joseph Watson, deceased.

A bill for the relief of A. M. Dade, widow of

Major F. M. Dade, of the army.

A bill for the relief of Allen S. Johnson. A bill for the relief of Richard Chaney and thers. A bill for the relief of Rufus Dwinel. And a bill for the relief of John Shlv.

Adjourned. SATURDAY, JANUARY 10. After the presentation of a large number of etitions, Mr. Sebastian introduced a bill grant-

ng to the State of Arkansas a quantity of public land in aid of the construction of a railcoad in that State.

Mr. Geyer introduced a bill giving the asent of Congress that Missouri may tax the public lands sold in that State, from the day

of the sale by the Government.

Mr. Felch offered a resolution directing an inquiry by the Committee on Public Lands into the expediency of granting by law all railroads through the public lands, and it was adopted.
Mr. Clemens offered a resolution directing

an inquiry into the expediency of adopting a separate code of regulations for the Government of the marine corps; and also of the propriety of authorizing the President of the United States to appoint annually two cadets to West Point, to be educated with a view to appointment in the marine corps, and it was adopted. Mr. Shields offered a resolution authorizing

the employment of a draughtsman to mark the maps of the Senate, so as to show those parts of the public land surveyed and not surveyed,

but was postponed till Monday.

The Senate then took up the resolution

declaring the compromise measures a definite settlement of the slavery question, and Mr. Downs addressed the Serate at length in support of it.

Mr. Davis got the floor, and the Senate then

MONDAY, JANUARY 12. Mr. Seward presented the petition of five hundred citizens of New York, calling the attention of Congress to the intervention by Russia in the affairs of Hungary: referred to

the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Shields was excused from the Committee on Public Lands, and Mr. Borland was appointed in his stead.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Pearce, provi-

ding for the distribution of certain books, was onsidered and adopted.

The Senate then considered the first resolution, providing for a contract with Messrs.

Armstrong & Donelson, for printing the returns

of the seventh census.

Mr. Smith offered an amendment, requiring the work to be done by contract, to be made by the Secretary of the Interior. He addressed the Senate till three o'clock in support of his amendment, and then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, authorizing the payment of a sum reported to be due Edward Everett, who was

wounded in the knee during the Mexican war, and thereby rendered unfit for the active duties of the field.

There being no other opposition, the bill was reported to the House, with a recommendation

that it be passed.

A bill granting a pension to Sylvanus Blodgett met with considerable opposition.

The bill was ultimately ordered to be reported o the House, with a recommendation be passed.

The House, resumed, and a motion was carried that when it adjourn, it stand adjourn-

ed till Monday.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating reports from departments, and the laws and ordinances of New Mexico and Minnesota; also, the report of the Secretary of State, in conformity the resolution of the House of the 15th elative to the Territory of Utah.

The report was referred to the Committee Territories.

A discussion followed, with reference to the printing of the laws and constitutions of the Territories of New Mexico and Minnesota; during which Mr. Meade, of Va., said he understood that the constitution referred to was drawn up and written out by a private in General Kearny's army, and that that private is now a member of the House of Representa-tives; which was an additional inducement

with him for the printing of the laws and con-Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, was strenuous in his desire to have the laws, &c., printed.

The discussion seeming to be interminable, a motion was made and carried that the House adjourn, which consequently stands adjourned till Monday.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10. The House did not sit to-day. MONDAY, JANUARY 12. The House, after the transaction of other ousiness, passed the resolution of Mr. McNair, as follows:

follows: Resolved, That a committee be appoint nquire into the firmness and stability of the coundation of the extension of the Capitol, now laid, and whether the strength of the

Beneath a splendid dome were men of all signed by the Governor, and the Secretary of that _____ dollars be appropriated out of any

become the guest of the State.

Gov. Johnston has vetoed the bill passed by the last Legislature authorizing the jails of the Company of the detention of fugi-

o especial importance, The House adjourned. The movement of Mr. Stanly was intended to burlesque the proceedings of the House in relation to Kossuth, and those who favored his motion were no friends to Kossuth

THESDAY IN CONGRESS

The House was occupied in the reception of reports; the Senate, with the consideration of the subject of Printing the Census

Hon. Charles SUMNER'S LETTER.—The folfor his cause, was sent by Senator Sumner to the committee of the Philadelphia Demonstra-

"WASHINGTON, December 23, 1851.

"DEAR SIR: It is not in my power to unite with the citizens of Philadelphia in their Banquet to Governor Kossuth; but, although not

quet to Governor Kossuth; but, although not present in person, my heart will be with them in every word of honor to that illustrious man; in every assurance of sympathy for his great cause; and in every practical effort to place our country openly on the side of Freedom.

"Among citizens, all violence is forbidden by the Municipal Law, which is enforced by no private arm, but by the Sheriff, in the name of the Government, and under the sanction of the Magistrate. So, among the nations, all violence, and especially all belligerant intervention, should be forbidden by the International Law; and I trust the day is not far distant when this prohibition will be maintained by the Federation of Christian States, with an the Federation of Christian States, with an executive power too mighty for any contumaious resistance.
"I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your

faithful servant,
"To the Committee."

ELECTION OF POSTMASTERS BY THE PEOPLE

Judge Allen has introduced into the House of Representatives the following important resolution, which we hope will be urged upon the House until acted upon:

the House until acted upon:

Election of Postmasters by the People.—We are glad to see a movement in favor of this measure in Congress. This branch of Presidential patronage should be cut off. And, besides, the people of a neighborhood or town know best who can and will serve them effectually and faithfully. Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, has introduced into the House of Representatives the following resolutions. Such as sentatives the following resolutions. Such a measure would doubtless meet the wishes of

"Whereas the best interests of the country:
"Whereas the best interests of the country demand that the great and rapidly increasing patronage of the Executive Department of the General Government be diminished, by transferring the power of appointment, whenever it can be done without prejudice to the public service, from the Executive to the people; and whereas the appointment of more than twenty thousand deputy postmasters constitutes the largest branch of that vast patronage: Be it

therefore
"Resolved, That the Committee on the Ju-Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report, within thirty days, an amendment to the Constitution, by which Congress shall be empowered to provide, as far as practicable, for the election of deputy postmasters by the qualified voters in the respective localities in which post offices are situated: Provided, That if, in the opinion A bill authorizing the President to appoint a board of officers to survey the bay of San Francisco, with a view to the selection of a site for a navy-yard and depot, was taken up, but was postround till Monday.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Convention met at Columbus, Ohio, on the 8th. An attempt to obtain an endorsement of the Compromise was defeated, as was also an effort to nominate Mr. Allen as its choice for the Presidency. The old resolutions against Slavery were reaffirmed, and ground was taken in favor of Intervention to prevent

Intervention. "They further declare in favor of cherishing Democratic principles, wherever manifested; and that when one nation interfered in the affairs of another nation, it was a breach of the law of nations, and ought to be punished That, as republicans, sooner than the manifested republican principles now existing in European nations should be crushed, they would come, ready to meet the shock of arms on the battle-field, to sustain them, if necessary. That the weak and timid conduct of our Government in sustaining the honor of our flag, and the interests of our citizens, was un-

dignified and humiliating.
"The present tariff and system of currency were endorsed, and equal taxation applauded.
"After appointing delegates to the National
Convention, they adjourned, with three cheers for the Ohio Democracy.

CHANCELLOR WALWORTH REBUKED.

Chancellor Walworth, of New York, in the ddress to Kossuth, noticed in another column. attempted to cast a slur upon the Anti-Slavery citizens of the United States, which was at once promptly repelled by the Nation's guest. The Chancellor's remark was as follows:

"And here permit me to say, sir, that, during your sojourn in the United States, I have noticed with great pleasure that you have always respected this principle of non-intervention in reference to the varied internal institutions of the different States of this Confederacy, and that you have given no encouragement to those who sometimes have sought to divert your attention from the important mission in which you are engaged, in order to obtain from you an expression of opinion upon questions relating to the internal policy of some of our confederated sovereignties—especially upon those questions which have sometimes threatened to disturb the peace and welfare of the Union, by arraying the

citizens of one section against those of another."

Kossuth, not being a Hunker, but a just and magnanimous man, at once baffled this insidious attempt to make him an accessory in an attempt to throw reproach on Anti-Slavery

"It is the duty of honor to declare," said he, "that I never yet have met, from any party or quarter, a single expression addressed to me which indicated a desire to entangle me in whatever party question. Into the hearts of men I cannot look. But so much I will declare, that nobody in the nation has yet spoken a single word intended to entangle me. This is so true, that indeed I was much surprised at the extent of this delicacy. I have met that delicacy in New York from associations of such a character that their very name in a large part of the United States is an irritation. They even said, 'be it well understood we come not to you in that capacity, but to declare our sympathy with

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

Governor Hunt, in his Message to the Legislature of New York, gives ample evidence that he has gone into "the quiet." He is as re-spectable a Hunker as one could wish to see. now laid, and whether the strength of the stone be sufficient to uphold the superstructure about to be erected thereon.

The House concurred in the amendment of the Senate (appropriating ten thousand dollars for the purchase of books) to the bill appropriating five thousand dollars to defray the expenses attending the late fire in the Library of Congress.

Mr. Stanly asked leave to offer a resolution, prefaced by a preamble:

Mr. Ross, for many years a teacher of penmanship in Philadelphia, has made an improvement in the gold pen, for which he has lately received a patent: Good judges say it

in the Tariff.

The Legislature have passed a resolution inviting Kossuth to visit Harrisburg, and become the guest of the State, which resolution was

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONGRESSIONAL DINNER TO KOSSUTH.

This great dinner, given by the Members both Houses of Congress to the nation's guest. the illustrious representative of the intellecthe sufferings, the wants, the purposes and hopes of Hungary, took place at the National Hotel in this city on Wednesday evening, 7th

The large company assembled at six o'clock and about seven the doors of the immense din ing hall were thrown open, and the party took their seats. In the centre of the hall, which was hung round by numerous national flags, on the right side, at a table slightly elevated, sat the noble Hungarian-the Hon. Mr. Boyd, Speaker of the House, on his right, and on his left the Hon. W. R. King, President of the Senate. Next to Mr. King sat the Hon, Daniel Webster, Sec. retary of State. The Rev. Dr. Butler invoked the Divine blessing. Everything was well arranged, the dinner excellent, and a band of music enlivened the scene. The health of the President of the United States was drank with applause; and when silence was restored, the Secretary of State, the Hon. Daniel Webster, arose and said:

arose and said:

I am here to-night, with other heads of Departments, who belong to the Executive administration of the Government, and who are confidential counsellors of the President. I rise in their behalf, as well as my own, to tender to the company our thanks for the manner in which the health of the President has been received as the sentiment of the meeting her assembled, and assure you, sir, and all presen assembled, and assure you, sir, and all present, that in kindness towards the guest of the occasion, and attachment to the great principle of political liberty [applause] and nations independent, [applause,] there is no man who partakes in a higher degree than the President in the general feeling of this vast community.

To a sentiment in honor of the Navy of the United States, the Hon. Mr. Stanton, from Tennessee, responded in a few brief but pertinent remarks, alluding to the fact that in one of our ships of war the eminent man now our guest had been brought to our shores. The third toast was to this effect:

The Army of the United States .- By the sa lute which was given to the illustrious guest it manifested a magnanimous courtesy, added grace to the glory of its history.

Senator Shields responded, and, referring the guest of the occasion, said that the cannon alluded to spoke the voice of twenty-five mil lions of people. That voice had a meaning and was a significant salute, not only to a man Louis Kossuth, but to the great principle he represents and advocates-national and human liberty. An Irishman by birth and an Ameri can by adoption, he (Mr. Shields) would be untrue to the character of both if he withheld his sympathy and good will from him whom we had met to honor, and from the just cause of the Hungarian people.

The President of the Senate, Hon. W. R

King, then rose, and said he would offer a sentiment, to which every one present would with sincerity and sensibility respond:

Hungary—Represented in the person of our honored guest. Having proved herself worthy to be free, by the valor and virtue of her sons, the laws of nations and the dictates of justice alike demand that she shall have fair play n her struggle for independence. The toast was received with tremendou

cheers, when M. Kossuth rose, and spoke as

Sir: As once Cyneas, the Epirote, stood among the Senators of Rome, who, with an earnest word of self-conscious majesty, controlled the condition of the world, and arrested mighty kings in their ambitious march—thus, full of admiration and of reverence, I stand amongst you, legislators of the new Capitol, that sonal ambition! amongst you, legislators of the new Capton, maglerious hall of your People's collective majesty. The Capitol of old yet stands, but the is in the garden of centralization where the is in the garden of ambition thrives. I dare is venomous plant of ambition thrives. I dare is jesty. The Capitol of old yet stands, but the spirit has departed from it, and come over to spirit has departed from it, and come over to yours, purified by the air of liberty. The old stands a mournful monument of the fragility of human things: yours as a sanctuary of eternal rights. The old beamed with the red eternal rights. The old beamed with the red lustre of conquest, now darkened by oppres-sion's gloomy night; yours beams with free-dom's bright ray. The old absorbed the world by its own centralized glory; yours protects your own nation against absorption, even by itself. The old was awful, with irrestricted power; yours is glorious with having restricted it. At the view of the old, nations trembled at the view of the old, nations trembled; at the view of yours, humanity hopes. To the old misfortune was only introduced with fettered hands, to kneel at triumphant conqueror's heels; to yours the triumph of introduction is granted to unfortunate exiles invited to the honor of a seat. And where kings and Casars never will be hailed for their power, might, and wealth, there the persecuted chief of a down-trodden nation is welcomed as your great Republic's guest, precisely because he is persecuted, helpless, and poor. In the old, the terrible va victis was the rule. In yours, pro-In yours, protection to the oppressed, malediction to ambi-tious oppressors, and consolation to a vanquish-ed just cause. And while out of the old a conquered world was ruled, you in yours provide for the common federative interests of eterritory larger than the conquered world o the old. There sat men boasting their will to be the sovereign of the world; here sit men whose glory is to acknowledge the laws of Nature and of Nature's God, and to do what their

Sir, there is history in these parallels. History of past ages, and history of future centuries, may be often recorded in few words. The small particulars to which the passion of liv-ing men clings with fervent zeal, as if the fragile fingers of men could arrest the rotation of Destiny's wheel—these particulars die away; it is the issue which makes history, and that issue is always logical. There is a necessity of consequences wherever the necessity of posi-tion exists. Principles are the alpha, they

must finish with omega, and they will.

Thus history may be told often in few words Before yet the heroic struggle of Greece first engaged your country's sympathy for the fate of freedom in Europe, then so far distant and now so near, Chateaubriand happened to be in Athens, and he heard from a minaret, raised upon the Propyleum's ruins, a Turkish priest in Arabic language announcing the lapse of hours to the Christians of Minerva's town. What immense history in the small fact of a Turkish Imum crying out, "Pray, pray, the hour is running fast, and the judgment draws

near!"
Sir, there is equally a history of future ages
written in the honor bestowed by you to my
humble self. The first Governor of independent humble self. The first Governor of independent Hungary, driven from his native land by Russian violence; an exile on Turkish soil, protected by a Mahometan Sultan against the blood-thrist of Christian tyrants; cast back a prisoner to far Asia by diplomacy; rescued from his Asiatic prison by America crossing the Atlantic charged with the hopes of Europe's oppressed nations; pleading, a poor exile, before the people of this great Republic his downtrodden country's wrongs and its intimate connection with the fate of the European continent, and, with the boldness of a just cause, claiming and, with the boldness of a just cause, claiming the principles of the Christian religion to be raised to a law of nations; and to see not only raised to a law of nations; and to see not only
the boldness of the poor exile forgiven, but to
see him consoled by the sympathy of millions,
encouraged by individuals, associations, meetings, cities, and States; supported by operative
aid, and greeted by Congress and by Government as the nation's guest; honored out of generosity with that honor which only one man
before him received, and that man received
them out of gratitude; with honors such as no
potentate ever can receive; and this banquet
here, and the toast which I have to thank for—
oh! indeed, sir, there is a history of future ages

here, and the toast which I have to thank for—
oh! indeed, sir, there is a history of future ages
in all these facts; they will go down to posterity in the logical consequences of principles
which are the foundation of these facts.

Sir, though I have the noble pride of my
principles, and though I have the inspiration
of a just cause, still I have also the conscience
of my personal humility. Never will I forget
what is due from me to the sovereign source of
my public capacity. This I owe to my nation's

Hungary well deserves your sympathy—that Hungary has a claim to protection, because it has a claim to justice. But as to my own humble self, permit me humbly to express that I am well aware not to have in all these honors any personal share. Nay, I know that even that which might seem to be personal in your toast, is only an acknowledgment of a historical fact, very instructively connected with a support of the support of am well aware not to have in all these honors any personal share. Nay, I know that even that which might seem to be personal in your toast, is only an acknowledgment of a historical fact, very instructively connected with a principle valuable and dear to every republican heart in the United States of America.

heart in the United States of America.

Sir, you were pleased to mention in your toast that I am unconquered by misfortune, and unseduced by ambition. Now, it is a providential fact that misfortune has the privilege to ennoble man's mind, and to strengthen nan's character. There is a sort of natural estinct of human dignity in the heart of man, which steels his very nerves not to bend be-neath the heavy blows of great adversities The palm tree grows best beneath a ponderous weight. Even so the character of man. There weight. Even so the character of man. There is no merit in it. It is a law of psychology. The petty pangs of small daily cares have often bent the character of men, but great misfortune seldom. There is less danger in this

han in great luck.

And as to ambition, I indeed never was able and as to amotion, I indeed never was able to understand how anybody can more love am-bition than liberty. But I am glad to state a historical fact as a principal demonstration of that influence which institutions exercise upon

that influence which institutions exercise upon the character of nations.

The Hungarians are very fond of the prin-ciple of municipal self-government, and we have a natural horror against the principle of centralization. That fond attachment to mu-nicipal self-government, without which there is no provincial freedom possible, is a fundamental feature of our national character. We brought it with us from far Asia a thousand years ago. it with us from far Asia a thousand years ago, and we conserved it throughout the vicissitudes of ten centuries. No nation has, perhaps, so much struggled and suffered from the civilized Christian world as we. We do not complain of this lot. It may be heavy, but it is not inwhole Europe's armed pilgrimage could not avert this fate from that sacred spot, nor stop the rushing waves of Islamism absorbing the Christian empire of Constantine. We stopped those rushing waves. The breast of my nation proved a breakwater to them. We guarded Christendom, that Luthers and Calvins might reform it. It was a dangerous time, and the dangers of the time often placed the confidence of all my nation into one man's hand; and that confidence gave power into his hands to be-come ambitious. But there was not a single instance in our history where a man, honored by his people's confidence, had deceived his people by becoming ambitious. The man out of whom Russian diplomacy succeeded to make the murderer of his nation's confidence—h never had it, but was rather regarded always with distrust. But he gained some victories when victories were the moment's chief necess when victories were the moment's chief neces-sity. At the head of an army, circumstances placed him in the capacity to ruin his country. But he never had the people's confidence. So even he is no contradiction to the historical truth, that no Hungarian whom his nation honored with its confidence was ever seduced

ry's liberty.

That is a remarkable fact, and yet it is not accidental; it is the logical consequence of the influence of institutions upon the national char-acter. Our nation, through all its history, was educated in the school of municipal self-govern-ment, and in such a country ambition, having nent, and in such a country amount, having no field, has also no place in man's character.

The truth of this doctrine becomes yet more llustrated by a quite contrary historical fact in France. Whatever have been the changes of Government in that great country-and a convention, a directorate, consuls, and one consul, and an Emperor, and the restoration, and the citizen King, and the Republic Through all these different experiments, cen-tralization was the fundamental tone of the intitutions of France—power always centralized omnipotence always vested somewhere. And remarkably, indeed, France has never yet raised one single man to the seat of power who has not sacrificed his country's freedom to his per-

y ambition to become dangerous to his coun-

confidently affirm, that in your great country there exists not a single man through whose orains has ever passed the thought that he would vish to raise the seat of his ambition upon the ruins of your country's liberty, if he could Such a wish is impossible in the United States nstitutions react upon the character of na-History is the revelation of Providence. The Almighty rules, by eternal laws, not only the material, but the moral world; and every law is a principle, and every principle is a law. Men, as well as nations, are endowed with free will to choose a principle; but that once cho-sen, the consequences must be abided.

With self-government is freedom, and with freedom is justice and patriotism. With cen-

freedom is justice and patriotism. With centralization is ambition, and with ambition dwells despotism. Happy your great country, sir, for being so warmly addicted to that great principle of self-government. Upon this foundation your fathers raised a home to freedom more glorious than the world has ever seen. Jpon this foundation you have developed it to living wonder of the world. Happy your a living wonder of the world. Happy your great country, sir, that it was selected by the blessing of the Lord to prove the glorious practicability of a federative Union of many Sovereign States, all conserving their State rights and their self-government, and yet united in one—every star beaming with its own lustre, but all together one constellation on mankind's

anopy.

Upon this foundation your free country has

grown to a prodigious power in a surprisingly brief period—attracting power in that your fundamental principle. You have conquered by it more in seventy-five years than Rome by arms in centuries. Your principles will conquer the world. By the glorious example of your freedom, welfare, and security, mankind is about to become conscious of its aim. The lesson you give to humanity will not be lost.

The respect for State rights in the Federal Government of America, and in its several States, will become an instructive example for universal toleration, forbearance, and justice to the future States and Republics of Europe. the future States and Republics of Europe. Upon this basis will be got rid of the mischievous question of language nationalities, raised by cunning despotism in Europe to murder liberty with. Smaller States will find security in the principle of federative union, while they will conserve their national freedom by the principle of sovereign self-government; and while larger States, abdicating the principle of centralization, will cease to be a blood-field to sanguinary usurpation, and a tool to the

erating several sovereign States into a union like yours.

Upon a similar basis will take place the national regeneration of Sclavonic States, and not upon the sacrilegious idea of Panslavism, equivalent to the omnipotence of the Czar. Upon a similar basis will we see fair Italy independent and free. Not unity, but union, will and must become the watchword of national bodies, severed into dissected limbs by provincial rivalries, out of which a flock of despots and common servitude arose. To be sure, it will be a noble joy to this your great Republic to feel that the moral influence of your glorious example has operated this happy development in mankind's destiny; and I have not the slightest doubt of the efficiency of your example's influence.

But there is one thing indispensable to it,

fluence.

But there is one thing indispensable to it, without which there is no hope for this happy issue. This indispensable thing is, that the oppressed nations of Europe become the masters of their future, free to regulate their own domestic concerns; and to this nothing is wanted but to have that "fair play" to all, for all, which you, sir, in your toast, were pleased to pronounce as a right of my nation, alike sanctioned by the law of nations as by the dictates of sternal justice. Without this "fair play" the play of my religion, in it. I dare say my

welfare, and a book of life to nations.

But we in Europe, we, unhappily, have no such fair play. With us, against every palpitation of liberty, all despots are united in a common league. And, to be sure, despots will never yield to the moral influence of your great example. They hate the very existence of this example. It is the sorrow of their thoughts, and the incubus of their dreams. To stop its moral influence abroad, and to check its

spreading development at home, is what they wish, instead of yielding to its influence.

We will have no fair play. The Cossack already rules, by Louis Napoleon's usurpation, to the very borders of the Atlantic ocean. One of your great statesmen—now to my deep sor row bound to the sick bed of far-advanced age (alas! that I am deprived of the advice which his wisdom could have imparted to me)—your great statesman told the world, thirty ago, that Paris was transferred to St. Peters burgh. What would he now say, when Peters burgh is transferred to Paris, and Europe is

but an appendix to Russia?

Alas! Europe can no more secure to Europe fair play. Albion only remains; but even Albion casts a sorrowful glance over the waves. Still we will stand our place, "sink or swim, live or die." You know the word, it is your own-we will follow it. It will be a bloody path to tread. Despots have conspired against the world. Terror spreads over Europe, and anticipating persecution rules. From Paris to Pesth there is a gloomy silence, like the silence of nature before the terrors of a hurricane.

It is a sensible silence, only disturbed by
the thousand-fold rattling of muskets, by which Napoleon murders that people which gave him a home when he was an exile, and by the groans of new martyrs in Sicily, Milano, Vienstood, and where his divine doctrine was founded, there now another faith rules; and here, throws my sisters into the dungeons of Austria. Well, God's will be done! The heart may break, but duty will be done. We wil stand our place, though to us in Europe there be no "fair play." But so much I hope, that no just man on earth can charge me with unbe-coming arrogance, when here, on this soil of freedom, I kneel down and raise my prayer to God: "Almighty Father of humanity, will Thy merciful arm not raise a power on earth o protect the law of nations, when there are so many to violate it." It is a prayer, and nothing else. What would remain to the opnothing else. What would remain to the oppressed, if they were not even permitted to pray

The rest is in the hand of God. Gentlemen, I know where I stand. No honor, no encouraging generosity, will make me ever forget where I stand, and what is due from me to you. Here my duty is silently to await what you in your wisdom will be pleased to pronounce about that which public opinion knows to be my prayer and my aim; and be it your will to pronounce, or be it your will not to take notice of it, I will understand your will and bow before it with sincere reverence, and will go back over the ocean hopeless, perhaps but my heart full of admiration, love, and grati tude, to your generous people, to your glorious

But one single word even here I may be per mitted to say—only such a word as may secure me from being misunderstood. I came to the noble-minded people of the United States to claim its generous operative sympathy for the impending struggle of oppressed freedom on the European continent; and I freely inter-preted the hopes and wishes which those oppressed nations entertain; but, as to your great Republic as a State, as a power on earth, I stand before the statesmen, Senators, and legis-lators of that Republic only to ascertain from their wisdom and experience what is their judgment upon a question of national law and international right. I hoped, and now hope, that they will—by the foreboding events on the other great continent—feel induced to pronounce in time their vote about that law and hose rights. And I hoped, and hope, that, broad principles of international justice, consonant with their republican institutions and their democratic life.

That is all. I know, and Europe knows, the such a place. But never had I the impious wish to try to entangle this great Republic into difficulties inconsistent with its own welfare, its own security, its own interest. I rather reaccount by your country is utterly impossible, and a mere phantom. I always declared that the United States, remaining masters of their action under every circumstance, will act as they judge consistent with the supreme duties to themselves. But I said, and say, that such a declaration of just principles would insure to the nations of Europe "fair play" in their struggle for freedom and independence, because the declaration of such a power as your Republic is, will be respected, even where it should not be liked; and Europe's oppressed nations will feel cheered in resolution and doubled in strength to maintain the decision of their American brethren on their own behalf, with

American brethren on their own behalf, with their own lives.

There is an immense powen in the idea to be right, when this idea is sanctioned by a nation like yours. And when the foreboding future will become present, there is an immense field for private benevolence and sympathy, upon the basis of the broad principles of international justice pronounced in the sanctuary of your people's collective majesty. So much to guard me against misunderstanding.

Sir, I most fervently thank you for the acknowledgment that my country has proved

knowledgment that my country has proved worthy to be free. Yes, gentlemen, I feel proud at my nation's character, heroism, love of freedom, and vitality; and I bow with reverential awe before the decree of Providence which placed my country into a position that, without its restoration to independence, there is no possibility for freedom and independence of nations on the European Continent. Even what now in France is about to pass, proves what how in France is about to pass, proves the truth of this. Every disappointed hope with which Europe looked towards France is a degree more added to the importance of Hun-gary to the world. Upon our plains were fought the decisive battles for Christendom; there will be fought the decisive battle for the independence of nations, for State rights, for international law, and for Democratic liberty. We will live free, or die like men. But should my people be doomed to die, it will be the first whose death will not be recorded as suicide, but as a martyrdom for the world; and future ages will mourn over the sad fate of the Magyar race, doomed to perish, not because we deserved it, but because, in the nineteenth century, there was nobody to protect the laws of nature and of nature's God.

ple of centralization, will cease to be a bloodfield to sanguinary usurpation, and a tool to the
ambition of wicked men, municipal institutions
will insure the development of local particular
elements; freedom, formerly an abstract political theory, will become the household benefit
to municipalities; and, out of the welfare and
contentment of all parts, will flow happiness,
peace, and security, for the whole.

That is my confident hope. These will once
subside the fluctuations of Germany's fate. It
will become the heart of Europe, not by meltwith that desperate instinct of a drowning subside the fluctuations of Germany's fate. It will become the heart of Europe, not by melting North Germany into a Southern frame, or the South into a Northern; not by absorbing historical peculiarities by centralized omnipotonce; not by mixing in one State, but by federating several sovereign States into a union like yours.

Upon a similar basis will take place the national regeneration of Sclavonic States, and not received a principle to exist in a certain quarter where,

prompted me to undertake? Oh, there is, in-deed, a Providence which rules! And even my being here, when four months ago I was yet a prisoner of the league of European despots in far Asia—and the sympathy which your glo-rious people honor me with, and the high bene-fit of the welcome of your Congress, and the honor to be your guest, to be the guest of your great Republic—I, the poor, humble, unpretending exile; is there not a very intelligible nanifestation of Providence in it—the more, when I remember that the name of

humble but thankful guest is, by the furious rage of the Austrian tyrant, to the gallows nailed? Your generosity is a loud protestation of republican principles against despotism. I firmly trust to those principles, and, relying upon the very fact of your generosity, I may be permit-ted to say that that respectable organ of the free press was mistaken, which announced that I considered my coming hither to be a

failure.
I confidently trust that the nations of Europe have a future. I am aware that this future is contradicted by bayonets of absolutism; but l know that bayonets may support, but afford no chair to sit upon. I trust to the future of my native land, because I know that it is worthy to have it, and that it is necessary to the destinies of humanity. I trust to the principles of republicanism; and, whatever be my personol fate, so much I know—that my country will onserve to you and your glorious land an

The speech was frequently interrupted by eatening applause, and at the conclusion ts delivery there were cheers and music.

The Hon. Mr. Gvin proposed: The Secretary of State-His sympathies are

broad as his intelect is profound. The toast was received with three cheers,

Mr. Webster, after alluding to the manne f the reception of M. Kossuth, said that its effect cannot but be felt, and have its influence eyond the ocean and in countries where our inciples and sentiments are generally unknown or generally disliked. [Applause.] Let it be borne on the winds of heaven, that the sympathy of the Covernment and people of the United States is towards a nation struggling for national independence, and towards those of her sons who have most distinguished hemselves in that struggle. This, he repeated, cannot be without its influence. The power of intelligent public opinion has its effect among all the nations of the world; and it is for us to let it have free course. Let it be pronounced in thunder tones. Let it open the ears of the deaf and the eyes of the blind, and let it be known to every one what we think of the principle of human liberty, and of the oppression which we abhor. He maintained that whenever there is a nation of sufficient number, intelligence, and wealth, to maintain a Government, distinct in character, and hisory, and institutions, that nation cannot be happy unless under one of its own choice was the condition of Hungary, who tands out from among and above her neighors as being devoted to free principles and to constitutional law and having a hereditary ove of liberty. These and other matters he lwelt upon at some length, and was frequenty interrupted by loud bursts of applause; and towards the conclusion of his remarks he said that in his humble judgment the imposition of a foreign yoke on a people capable of self-

be a stronger Government to-morrow, if she would release her hold upon Hungary; and he gave, as a toast—
Hungarian Independence—Hungarian control of her own destinies—and Hungary as a listinct nation among nations.

government, while it oppresses and depresses the people, adds nothing to the strength of those who impose the yoke. Austria would

be a stronger

Senator Douglas maintained with great energy that it was our duty to demonstrate to the world on which side we stood in the great tism; and he was opposed to any alliance with England until she should do justice to Ireland. He gave as a toast: Hungary-When she shall make her next

struggle for liberty, may the friends of free-dom throughout the world proclaim in the ears of all European despots, "Hands off! a clear field, a fair fight, and God will protect

The Hon. M. P. Gentry made a brief but eloquent speech in regard to the Hungarian cause, and the sympathy expressed for it by the American People.

The Hon. Mr. Florence proposed as a toast—

The American Minister to France-Whose tervention defeated the quintuple treaty. Senator Cass was warmly greeted, and frequently interrupted by applause. He lauded lungary, denounced Austria, and expressed himself in favor of the largest liberty to the largest number on the face of the earth. In the language of a former President, his sympathies are with every nation that unfurls the panner of freedom; and he was willing to pass a resolution to-morrow, in the Senate, in the name of the American People, declaring this entiment. [Three cheers.] And further, that no nation has a right to interfere with a nation struggling for liberty; and he was willing to declare that. [Renewed cheering.] When the General concluded, the last toast was an-

nounced, viz Turkey—For the noble hospitalities extended to a fallen patriot, even at her risk, entitle her to be worthy of the respect of liberal na-

M. Kossuth responded, expressing his gratinde to the Sultan of Turkey, and giving some ecount of the affairs of Hungary and of Europe generally-politically, socially, and reli-

Great harmony and enthusiasm prevailed, and the company left the hall about eleven o'eloek.

From the Washington Globe. THE CUBAN PRISONERS.

It may be now assumed as certain, we suppose, that the Cuban prisoners have all, with the exception of Mr. Thrasher, been pardoned and discharged. This we are happy to learn, as will be everybody, we presume, and it is to be hoped that the generous conduct of Her Catholic Majesty will not be lost, either upon the unfortunate, misguided, miscalculating, and not unculpable men who have been the objects of it, or upon the nation at large; and that on our part prompt reparation will be made to our part prompt reparation will be made to the Spanish subjects who have been insulted and maltreated, and whose property has been destroyed at various places by various mobs— not plundered, we believe. That disgrace has

The late of Mr. Thrasher depends much, probably, upon the manner in which the pardoning of the other prisoners shall be appreciated in this country. If duly, and in the proper spirit, then he, too, will be released, we have little doubt, and thus every cause for international ill feeling and animosity will be removed. And after that, we trust there will be no more Cuba expeditions on private account. no more Cuba expeditions on private account, and that fugitives from that Island, seeking an asylum in this country for political reasons will be taught that they are not again to abuse our lenient laws, and our hospitality, by dis-turbing our friendly relations with their own nation and Government, by setting on foot, within our territory, illegal and hostile expeditions against the Gem of the Antilles, or against any other island or dependency of

Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, is the heaviest tax-payer in Ohio. His bill for the past year, for both city and county, is nearly \$17,500—\$12,000 of which is on city property.

Fredrika Bremer arrived at Stockholm on the 22d of November last, in season to be present at the funeral of her elder sister, Miss Maria Bremer, from whom she inherits a very large fortune. Maria Bremer was a hardly less agreeable woman than her sister.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRE-TARY OF THE TREASURY.

The report opens with a detailed staten of the receipts and expenditures of the Government, during the year to June 30, 1851, and the estimates for the year to June 30, 1852 which have been before noted. A table is given, showing the increased expenditure (\$9,549,080.12) on account of our new territo rial possessions. Add for the ordinary expenses of the Government, as per estimates, \$33,343,219.07, and we have the sum of \$42,892,299.19 as the total estimated demands upon the Treasury for the next fiscal year. leaving (the report says) an estimated balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of July, 1853, of \$20,366,443.90. This sum, it is believed, will be ample to meet the amount required on that day for the redemption of the loan of 1843. then due, of \$6,237,931.35, and such additional appropriations beyond the estimates submitted as may be made during the present and next sessions of Congress.

The table of the public debt, as published in the Era last week, is then given, and the pith of the report, including important recommend ations by Mr. Corwin on the subject of the tariff, the iron interests, &c., succeeds, as fol-

WAYS AND MEANS. The receipts from customs for the last fiscal

year, as before stated, were upwards of forty-nine millions of dollars. 'Should our importations of foreign merchandise for the current and next fiscal years equal those of the past year, the revenue from that source for the three years ending 30th June, 1853, will have been about \$150,000,000. Aside from demands upon the Treasury for our new territories this sum would have been sufficient to have met the or-dinary expenses of the Government, and to have liquidated the entire public debt. Not-withstanding those extraordinary demands, there has been effected, since the first of December last, a redemption of the registered debt to the extent of \$1,667,843.11. During the next fiscal year the loan of 3d March 1843 due 1st July, 1853, must be provided for, and it is expected may be paid in cash out of the receints from the usual sources of revenue The amounts of the land fund to be invested in accordance with law will probably amount to about \$925,000. The old funded and unfunded debt, with the annual payments on ac-count of the debt of the District cities, will probably amount to a further sum of \$61,800, making an aggregate proposed redemption of the public debt during the next fiscal year of \$7.234,792.35.

The premiums paid on \$2,523,200 of certificates of Government stock purchased at market rates amounted to \$325,655.24, or at a cost of more than one-eighth of the entire debt pur-chased. These rates, if applied to the whole debt as it stood on the 20th November last, would require for its liquidation, in addition to that amount, about the sum of \$8,074,318.57.

The probability is that increased rates will follow a known demand by the Government.

The unexpected addition to the boundaries of our country, covering an area of more than five hundred and twenty-six thousand square miles, has without doubt been one cause of the large and sudden increase of our foreign importations, and consequent increased receipts from custom duties. Our expenses consequent upon such acquisition have more than kept pace with the increase of receipts, and they will remain permanent charges upon the Treasury. Revenue to meet these required expenditures must be provided for, and that uring a period when our public debt is maturing. It cannot for one moment be thought advisable to presuppose a renewal of any portion of such debt, and therefore it should be our aim to obtain revenue sufficient to meet these maturing liabilities, in addition to the annual expenses of the Government.

The receipts from all sources for the last fiscal year amounted to - \$52,312,979.87 The appropriations to - 51,428,414.46

Being an excess of receipts of - 884,565.41 The estimated aggregate receipts for the current fiscal year are placed at \$51,500,000. ated, amount to \$50,952,902.59, being an excess of estimated receipts over estimated expenditures of \$547.097.41.

penditures of \$547,997.41.

The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at \$51,800,000, the expenditures at \$42,892,299.19, being an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$8,907,700.81. Making an aggregate estimated excess of receipts over expenditures for the three years ending 30th June, 1853, of \$10,339,303.63; subject, however, to a reduction to the extent of any appro-priations which may be made for this or the next fiscal years, additional to the estimates

The gross exports for the last fiscal year amounted to \$217.517,130; of which there was of specie \$29,231,880, and of foreign merchandise re-exported \$9,738,695, leaving, as the exports of domestic productions, the sum of \$178,546,555. This presents a large increase upon like exports of any previous year, and exceeds that of the last fiscal year in the sum of \$43,646,322. I regret that this increase is merely of an acci-dental nature, and likely to be confined to the

year just past.
For the year ending 30th June, 1850, there were exported 635,381,604 pounds of cotton, at were exported 635,381,504 points of cotton, at an average value of 11.3 cents per pound, giving an aggregate value of \$71,984,616, while 1,026,602,269 pounds exported the year previous was valued at \$66,396,967. For the year ending 30th June last, there were exported 927,237,089 pounds, valued at \$112,315,317, averaging 12.11 cents per pound; thus exhibiting an apparent excess in the value of this staple alone, over that of the previous year, of \$40,330,701.

\$40,330,701.

The very deficient crop of 1849-'50 caused an enhancement in the value of cotton of nearly double that of the previous year, and a still further advance upon the average price of the last year, thus giving the large excess in the aggregate value of the exports before stated. It must be borne in mind, however, that these alues, as reported, are not always the prices realized on sales abroad. They are the declared values of the exporters from our country, against which bills of exchange are usuall drawn, and not the prices received on actual sales; and it is notorious that the immense losses on the shipments of cotton during the last year have reduced the amount actually realized by the sales in Europe very far below the official value in the custom-house returns. The crop of the present year has exceeded that of the last, and will, from its abundance,

probably restore the aggregate value to near the average of previous years.

The exports of breadstuffs and provisions, in 1847, were \$68,701,921; in 1849, \$38,155,507; and in 1851, \$21,948,653, which latter exceeds the exports of 1840, when the corn laws of England were in full force, only \$2,881,118. The exports of rice for the last fiscal year,

as compared with the previous year, exhibit a decrease of \$460,917, and that of tobacco a dedecrease of \$460,917, and that of tobacco a decrease of \$695,834. The products of planting and agriculture for the past year have been unusually large. All Europe, with inconsiderable exceptions, has been blessed with like abundance; and without some unexpected disturbing causes, seriously affecting markets abroad, there is every reason to anticipate a still further decline in our exports for the coming

Our total imports of the last year amount to \$215,725,995, producing a revenue of more than forty-nine millions of dellars. The balance of trade during that period, in addition to the large amount of the various stocks of the country, caused an export of upwards of twentynine millions of specie. The export of the precious metals still continues, and at a rapidly increasing ratio, having amounted already, in the first five months of the current fiscal year, to \$27.594,236, which is nearly equal to the to \$27,594,236, which is nearly equal to the export for the entire year ending 30th June.

I respectfully refer to the suggestions on this subject in my report to the last session of Con-gress. The experience of the last year has de-veloped no facts which induce me to question the propriety of the changes in the present tariff laws which I then submitted to Congress. The remainder of this report, occupying three columns, is taken up with a reference to the Coast Survey, the Mint, and miscellaneous matters. We may add, however, that the Sec-retary, in order to prevent the United States from being drained of its silver coin, by large shipments to Europe, proposes a reduction in

its intrinsic value, by making our dollar weigh three hundred and eighty-four grains, and the smaller coins in proportion; so that eight hundred ounces of such coin should be worth by tale exactly \$1,000. If this plan, says the re port, is adopted by Congress, it of course will involve the necessity of making silver coin a legal tender only for debts of small amount, say not exceeding ten dollars, which is about the same limit (forty shillings) which has been established in Great Britain. The report also recommends the establishment of Branch Mints at New York and San Francisco, and the disontinuance of those in North Carolina and Georgia, except as assay offices

MAGLIABECHI'S PRODIGIOUS MEMORY.

Magliabechi was born at Florence on the 9th of October, 1633. His parents were of so low and mean a rank, that they were well sat-isfied when they had got him into the service of a man who sold greens. He had never learned to read, and yet he was perpetually poring over the leaves of old books that were ased as waste paper in his master's shop.

A bookseller who lived in the neighborhood,

and who had often observed this, and knew the oy could not read, asked him what he meant by looking so much at the printed paper. He said that he did not know how it was, but that he loved it of all things; that he was very uneasy in the business he was in and should be the happiest creature in the world, if he could live with him, who had always so many books about him. The bookseller was pleased with his answer, and at last told him that, if his master was willing to part with him, he would Young Magliabechi was highly delighted.

and the more so when his master, at the book-seller's request, gave him leave to go. He went, therefore, directly to his new and muchdesired business, and had not been long in it, before he could find any book that was asked for, as readily as the bookseller himself. Some ime after this he learned to read, and from this this time forth, whenever he could find a moment's leisure, he was found with a book in He seems never to have applied himself to

any particular study. An inclination for reading was his ruling passion, and a prodigious memory his great talent. He read every book, almost indifferently, as they happened to come into his hands, and that with quickness, and yet retained not only the sense but often all the words, and the very manner of spelling.

His extraordinary application and talents

oon recommended him to Ermini, librarian to the Cardinal of Medicis, and Marmi, the great Duke's librarian. He was by them introduced nto the conversations of the learned, and made known at Court; and he began to be looked upon everywhere as a prodigy, particularly for vast and unbounded memory.

It is said that there was a trial made of the

force of his memory, which, if true, is very amazing. A gentleman of Florence, who had written a piece which was to be printed, lent the manuscript to Magliabechi, and some time after it had been returned, went to him, with a melancholy face, and pretended to have met with a most unhappy accident, by which, he said, he had lost his manuscript. The author seemed almost inconsolable for the loss of his work, and entreated Magliabechi to try to recollect as much of it as he possibly could, and write it down. Magliabechi assured him he would, and, on setting about it, wrote down the whole manuscript, without missing a word. By treasuring up everything he read in so

strange a manner, or at least the subject and all the principal parts of the books he ran over. his head became, at last, as one of his acquaintances expressed himself, "a universal index. both of titles and matter." By this time Magliabechi was grown so

mous for the vast extent of his reading, and his amazing retention of what he read, that it began to grow common among the learned to consult him when they were writing on any subject. Thus, for instance, if a priest was composing a panegyric on a particular saint, Magliabechi would, on his applying to him, inof the saint, and in what part of their works the commendations were to be found-in some cases to the number of above one hundred authors. He would tell him not only who had treated of his subject expressly, but also who ting upon other subjects; both which he did with the greatest exactness, naming the author, the book, the words, and often the very number of the pages in which they were inserted. He did this so often, so readily, and so exactly, that he came at last to be looked upon almost as an

Latterly, he read the title-pages only; then dipped here and there into the preface, dedicaion, and advertisements if there were any, and then cast his eyes on each of the divisions and different sections or chapters of the book : and thus he conceived the matter almost as com-pletely as if he had read it at full length.

Magliabechi had a local memory, too, of the

places where every book stood; as in his master's shop at first, and in the Pitti, and several other libraries, afterwards; and seems to have carried this even farther than to the collection of books with which he was personally acquainted. One day the great Duke sent for him, after he was his librarian, to ask him whether he could procure for him a book that was particularly scarce. "No, sir," answered

He was not an ecclesiastic, but chose never o marry; and was negligent, even to slovenliness, in his dress. His appearance was such as must have been far from engaging the affecitions of a lady; and his face, in particular, judging from the representations of him in busts, medals, and portraits, would have rather prejudiced his suit than advanced it. He received his friends, and those who came to consult with him on any points of literatur in a civil and obliging manner; though, in general, he had almost the air of a savage, and

even affected it.

In his manner of living he affected the character of Diogenes; three hard eggs and a draught or two of water were his more usual repast. When any one went to see him, he was found lolling in a sort of fixed wooden cradle, in the middle of his study, with a multitude of books some thrown in beans, and others scattered about the floor—all round him; and this his cradle, or bed, attached to the nearest pile of books by a number of cobcustomed to call out to them not to hurt his spiders.

Thus lived and died Magliabechi, in the

midst of public applause, and with such an af-fluence, for all the latter part of his life, as very few persons have ever procured by their knowl-

edge or learning.

His vast knowledge of books induced Cosmo
III to do him the honor of making him his librarian; and what a happiness it must have been to Magliabechi, who delighted in nothing so much as reading, to have the command of such a collection of books as that in the great Dake's palace. He was also very conversant with the books in the Lorenzo library, and had the keeping of those of Leopoldo and Francesco Maria, the two Cardinals of Tuscany. And yet even all this did not satisfy his ex-

tensive appetite; for he had read almost all books, that is, the greatest part of those print-ed before his time, and all in it; for it was latterly a general custom, not only among au-thors, but of the printers, too, of those times, to make him a present of a copy of whatever they published.
It is worthy of remark, that the Duke

Tuscany, as Magliabechi assured Lord Raley, had become jealous of the attention he was receiving from foreigners, as those literary strangers usually went first to see Magliabechi before they called on the Grand Duke.

A TTOR NEY and Connsellor at Law, Notary Public, and Commissioner of Dee's for Kentucky and Massachu-setts Office on north side of Third street, near Main, one door cast of Franklin Bank, Cincinnati, O. Sept. 25. THE SOUTH BEND CASE.

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ments of this invention were not long since given in the Nonparlel. The same gentieman has received another patent for
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Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wisconein; Hon. Eills Lewis,
Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor; Carlisle,
Pennsylvania; Dr. G. Bailey, Editor National Ern; and the
accounting officers generally.

June 5—6m

was particularly scarce. "No, sir," answered Magliabechi, "it is impossible; for there is but one in the world; that is in the Grand Seignor's library at Constantinople, and is the seventh book, on the seventh shelf, on the right hand as you go in."

Although Magliabechi lived so sedentary a life, and studied so intensely, he arrived to a good old age. He died in his eighty-first year, on July 14, 1714. By his will he left a very fine library, of his own collection, for the use of the public, with a fund to maintain it; and the surplus, if any, to be given to the poor.

He was not an ecclesiastic, but chose never

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N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Almanae is not to make money, but to diffuse useful information at cost.

SOLDIERS CLAIMS.

I AM still engaged in the prosecution of claims against the Government. Such of the soldiers of the Mexican war, or their heirs, as have filed claims to bounty land, and had them suspended or rejected, or who have not applied, will do well to open a correspondence with me, as I can obtain their land in a most every instance. There are about 15 to such claims on if e in the Pension Office, nearly every one of which I can have allowed if authorized to act for the claimant. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

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